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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Clarksville is erecting a new market house.

General Sheridan is now a Doctor of Laws.

An Illinois farmer has willed $40,000 to the Pope.

Breckinridge means to practice law in Lexington.

A family tooth-brush is in dispute in a New Orleans court.

Louisiana expects to gather 86,000 barrels of rice this year.

Seven good girls work their papa's farm in Minnesota.

Eighteen hundred Cheyennes are at Camp Supply, drawing rations.

The Tipton county Bible Society had its third anniversary on the 31st.

Milwaukee claims 90,000 people, of whom, it is said, 89,998 drink lager.

The *Dent*-ists are gritting their teeth at the President's refusal to aid them.

One firm in the ice business of Boston expects to clear over $100,000 this year.

A Knoxville female was fined fifty dollars t'other day for riding a horse straddle.

New York is enjoying fine peaches, at the rate of from one to two dollars per bushel.

The University Peace Society meets at Mystic, Connecticut, on the 19th and 20th instants.

Professor Carl Vogt, the German savant, will visit the United States this fall, and lecture.

Sojourner Truth lectured in her good, gray style at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on Tuesday evening.

Brigham Young and wife are having their portraits painted. The latter will be done in group.

The prohibitory liquor law men of Massachusetts are going to tumble with a tremendous squeich.

The Albany *News* says: "Corn is made, and a better crop never grew in Southwestern Georgia."

The Princess of Wales is again sick, and has been sent to the Black Forest of Germany to recuperate.

Senator Hendricks has been making another one of his capital speeches; this time in San Francisco.

The Murfreesboro fair commences on Monday, the 27th of September, and will continue during that week.

Mr. John Holland, of Bristol, Rhode Island, is one hundred and two; never drank a glass of liquor in his life.

It is the fashion of the American sailor to call the United States gunboat Wissahickon the "Widow Higgins."

The New York *Times* commends the Government for reducing the public debt, and advises it not to remove taxes.

Mr. Edwin Booth offered Fechter an opportunity to star in his theater on the most liberal terms, which the latter declined.

A tablet to the memory of John Keble, the author of the "Christian Year," is to be placed in Westminister Abbey.

A Mr. Copeland, living near Livingston, Ala., was murdered a few nights since, in front of his house, by unknown parties.

A Saratoga undertaker has painted his avocation and office on the old bridge at the outlet of the lake. Rather a grim joke.

The Hon. Charles Chapman, ex-member of Congress from Connecticut, and for many years a leading lawyer in that State, died at Hartford last Saturday.

Vincent Collyer has received a commission from the Secretary of the Interior, and left to visit the citizens of Alaska. On his return he will see those of the Northwest.

The Roundheads of Pennsylvania will meet on September 14th, the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain, at New Brighton.

The Free Masons of Tennessee are making an effort to organize and establish an asylum for the orphans of the deceased Masters of the Order.

The Paris *Intelligencer*, edited by General J. D. C. Atkins, Mr. Etheridge's life-long opponent, strongly urges the latter for United States Senator.

The cadet encampment at West Point was yesterday removed to the mountains. The cadets are to live in shelter tents and are to be fed on army fare.

The marriage robe worn by the Princess Louisa of Sweden, at her recent marriage to the Prince Royal of Denmark, was manufactured at Berlin, and cost $24,000.

Many people think themselves perfectly virtuous, because, being well fed, they have no temptation to vice. They don't distinguish between virtue and victuals.

A new Nova Scotia road traverses the scene of "Evangeline," and the locomotives are to be named "Gabriel," "Gaspareau," "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," and "Minnehaha."

Mr. Spinner will redeem the ten and fifty dollar notes of the convertible issues, and also mutilated bills in amounts of five hundred dollars and upward, in multiples thereof, forwarded by the Adams Express.

The safe of the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville was robbed of $155 on Thursday by a colored porter named William [illegible]. Soon after the discovery [illegible] and arrested, when he confessed and returned $140 of the money.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Interesting Extract From the Annual Report of the Memphis and Savannah Railroad.

The Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Vicksburg Railroad Project.

LITTLE ROCK, PINE BLUFF AND VICKSBURG RAILROAD.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: It would be to the interest of all persons who feel any regard for the growth and welfare of Arkansas, or for the more extensive growth of our chief staple, cotton, to give the subject of the speedy building of the above railway and levee their serious consideration, and after that, to give to it that which the company ask them to give, to enable them to procure means to build with, and which thousands of persons can give without a dollar of cost to themselves. I mean to give the enterprise their wild, and generally forfeited, swamp lands in Arkansas, at present a burden and an annoyance to the owner.

It may not be generally known that a railroad has been chartered, to run from Little Rock by Pine Bluff and thence to Vicksburg, with the same subsidy that is paid to other roads by the State—$15,000 per mile. From Pine Bluff the road is to run either by the way of Monticello, along the hills bordering the Mississippi swamps to Vicksburg, or from Pine Bluff directly to Cypress Bend, on the Mississippi river, in the northeast corner of Chicot county, and thence along the course of the Mississippi to Vicksburg; the embankment to be for levee as well as railway. As to the building of the road I do not believe there can be a doubt, and very speedily.

My design is only to urge the importance of securing the river route over that by Monticello. The company ask lands, along the line of either route, sufficient to base their operations in securing means to build the road. The hill people will give one-half or two-thirds of all they are worth to have it through their section. The route which soonest subscribes the greatest quantity of land for the purpose will be the one selected. Then I again ask, will those who feel an interest in the welfare of Arkansas, or the extended growth of cotton, hesitate for a moment to give a large proportion of their now valueless swamps and overflowed lands to this enterprise?

If the way by Monticello is selected, the road will pass the entire way over a continuously hilly, and comparatively poor and unproductive pine region. If by Cypress Bend, it passes through and protects from overflow the finest cotton lands on the globe.

I would be glad that all who have an interest in this matter, directly or indirectly, will take their maps of Arkansas and Louisiana and see for themselves the immense, the overwhelming importance of this road; not alone to these two States, but to all interested in the culture of cotton.

Levees on the Mississippi, unless for railway purposes, seem to be abandoned. This, then, is an opportunity which may never occur again of protecting an area of land that, for its peculiar adaptibility to cotton raising, is without a parallel in the world.

The road would run from Pine Bluff a few miles south of the Arkansas river, diverging slightly until it reaches Cypress Bend, fifteen miles below Napoleon, thus forming a barrier to the waters of the Arkansas, thence to Vicksburg. Now, if you will only look at your maps, and make the calculations, you will see that this railroad levee, counting from the Bayou Bartholomew east to the river, and south to Red river, which embraces a part only of the lands to be reclaimed by it, will protect a country of twelve thousand square miles, or over seven million of acres of land, every acre of which, but for the overflow, will yearly make over a bale of cotton, over fifty bushels of corn, and everything else growing in this climate, in such abundance as no country but the deep alluvial of the Mississippi can produce.

Every acre of land in this entire amount is of identically the same character as the famous cotton lands on the Arkansas, and unlike much of the swamps, only keeps the water off; and there is no swamp or slosh to prevent successful cultivation.

By Monticello the immense benefits to be derived by reclamation, settlement, and immense increase in profitable fields of cotton culture, would all be lost; indeed, unless this is the route selected I see no great argument for the road at all, beyond that of facilitating travel through the country. And in writing as I do, I am actuated by no selfish motive, for I do not own a foot of land in the State, and never expect to, unless I am induced to do so after the building of this River railroad. But feeling an interest in the enlarged growth of cotton, and familiar with the whole country of which I write, I know of nothing which would so much promote it as protecting a country in which the cotton grower can as readily grow a bale of cotton per acre, and far more certainly, than he can in any hill country a bale to three acres. Colonel G. W. Sappington, of Cypress Bend, is the agent of the company to receive contributions of land for the river route; and in this connection it may not be amiss to say that in the cause of levees on the Mississippi river, since the war, no man ever labored more earnestly and zealously than Colonel Sappington. In fact, I am personally aware that very greatly to his exertions are due the movements made by the various cities on the river to promote levee building, and I am anxious that each Arkansas swamp land owner will at once correspond with him upon the subject of donation to this railroad and levee.

A. C. W.

MEMPHIS AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.

In the last annual report, made recently by Samuel G. Jones, Esq., President, to the stockholders of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, the condition and prospects of the road are reported as follows:

1. Graduation recently measured	$100,000
2. Unpaid subscription of city of Columbus	65,000
3. Good and available private subscriptions	35,000
4. Subscription of Lee county	100,000
5. Subscription of Tallapoosa county	200,000
6. State endorsement of first mortgage bonds at rate of $16,000 per mile—40 miles	640,000
	$1,140,000
If for discount and interest you deduct	140,000
You have left	$1,000,000

or $25,000 cash per mile, with which to build your road to the Tallapoosa river.

Coosa county stands ready to help the work forward by a liberal subscription, and when completed through its limits Talladega will take it up and force it to a connection with the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad. When that connection is reached, the benefits which the whole people along the line of the road will experience, and especially Columbus, in having opened up to her a line strongly competing with the present route via Atlanta and West Point, will not only satisfy them as to the wisdom of past investment, but will strongly urge still further investments in extending the road to Elyton, where, by means of the Chattanooga and Alabama railroad, we will be again united with Chattanooga, which, by that time, will have become the terminus of the Grand Trunk Southern railroad, from Cincinnati. At Elyton, we shall form a connection with the South and North Alabama railroad, opening up a route to Nashville, one hundred miles nearer than that by which we reach Middle and West Tennessee, to say nothing of our Southwestern and Southern connections through the Chattanooga and Alabama, and South and North Alabama railroads.

In consequence of the movements recently made on the railroad chess-board, Columbus seems to have become strangely bewildered, and far more interested in multiplying outlets for the trade she now enjoys, than busied in creating new inlets for business, which, to parties looking calmly and dispassionately at the situation, presents a strange spectacle, especially when contrasted with the action of her sister city, Montgomery, less than one hundred miles distant. The latter city has recently issued her bonds to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars, and pays to-day the first year's annual interest, amounting to forty thousand dollars, to aid in building a railroad to connect her with the identical section of country which the Savannah and Memphis road is designed to penetrate. I make the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that there is not a single motive which urges Montgomery forward in aiding the South and North railroad, which does not apply with equal force to Columbus, to engage her to aid the Savannah and Memphis railroad. I go further and say, that Columbus is to reap greater benefits from the completion of the Savannah and Memphis railroad, than Montgomery has any right to expect from the South and North railroad, and that there are disadvantages which she has to contend with, which Columbus has not; a brief enumeration of these may not be deemed out of place here.

First place, Montgomery has to expend in bridging the Alabama river, nearly, or quite $200,000, to pass through Autauga, confessedly one of the poorest counties in the State, through Shelby, agriculturally almost as poor, not reaching on the route of her railroad with any rich producing country until the Cahaba Valley (one of very contracted limits) is entered, and it is only when Jones' valley, in Jefferson county, is reached, that she can expect much benefit from the flow of agricultural products to her market. Starting thirty-eight miles beyond the Chattahoochee, the Savannah and Memphis Railroad has no expensive bridge to build, and within a few miles enters a fine farming country, passing through the healthy, wealthy, populous and productive agricultural counties of Tallapoosa, and Coosa and lower Talladega, must do a fine business, tending powerfully to build up the terminal towns. Again, when both cities have by their railroads penetrated the vast mineral regions of Middle and North Alabama, what a great advantage Columbus has in being located on the shoals of the Chattahoochee, with the water power already under control, successful in her manufacturing, and prepared at once, with little or no cost, to embark in manufactures, which her facilities for obtaining, at cheap rates, slate, marble, coal and iron, would invite, nay, demand at her hand, as an intelligent commercial community!

To derive the same benefits from her connection with the mineral region, Montgomery must resort to the expensive steam engine, with the manufacturers who enjoy, almost without cost, the unrivalled water power of the Coweta Falls.

I have drawn these comparisons with no intention of disparaging the benefits which Montgomery is to reap from her enterprise in building the Montgomery and Decatur railroad. Her only regret, I dare say, to-day, is that she did not sooner undertake a work so manifestly necessary to her growth and prosperity.

My sole object has been to show Columbus that she has not only the same great incentive to aid the Savannah and Memphis railroad, which has induced Montgomery to expend five hundred thousand dollars, but the superadded benefits of contact by means of this road, throughout the entire distance between this place and the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, with a healthy, productive and thickly populated county, and of being located on the falls of the Chattahoochee, where, with trifling expense, she could avail herself of the facilities offered by her connection with the mineral region of Alabama.

THE MAD NUN OF CRACOW.

In a Dungeon Twenty-Five Years—A Chapter of Strange Horrors.

The case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow, in Poland, which led to the recent riots there, forms the subject of an article in the Vienna *Presse*, from which we learn that the name of the prisoner is Barbara Ubryk, and that the statement that she had been confined for twenty-one years is correct. The civil authorities were informed of the fact by an anonymous letter in a woman's handwriting, and the bishop of the diocese was communicated with. A Judge visited the convent, and found in a cell seven paces long by six paces wide, an entirely naked, half-insane woman, who, at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world, and human beings, folded her hands and pitifully implored: "I am hungry; have pity on me; give me meat, and I shall be obedient. * * *" This hole, for it could hardly be called a chamber, besides containing all kinds of dirt and filth, and a dish of rotten potatoes, was deficient of the slightest decent accommodation. There was nothing—no stove, no bed, no table, no chair—it was neither warmed by a fire nor by the rays of the sun. The Judge instantly ordered the nun to be clothed, and went himself for Bishop Galecki. The Bishop was deeply moved, and, turning to the assembled nuns, he vehemently reproached them for their inhumanity. "Is this," he said, "what you call love for your neighbor? Furies, not women, that you are, is it thus that you purpose to enter the kingdom of heaven?" The nuns ventured to excuse their conduct, but the Bishop would not hear them. "Silence, you wreches!" he exclaimed; "away out of my sight, you who disgrace religion." The father confessor, Piantkiewicz, an old Priest, who was present, dared to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities were aware of this scandal, whereupon the bishop and prelate, Spital, denied his assertion, and at once suspended the father confessor, and also the superioress, who is descended from an honorable Polish noble family. The bishop ordered Nun Barbara Ubryk to be brought in a clean cell, and there be dressed and nursed, which the lady superior promised very reluctantly. When the unhappy nun was led away, she asked anxiously whether she would be brought back to her grave, and when asked why she had been imprisoned, she answered: "I have broken the vow of chastity, but," pointing with a fearfully wild gesture, and in great excitement, to the sisters, "they are not angels." The lady superior declared that Barbara Ubryk was kept in close confinement since 1848, by order of the physician, because of her unsound mind. But this physician died in 1848, and the present physician, Dr. Babrzynski, who has been practicing in the convent for the last seven years, has never seen Barbara Ubryk. On account of the importance of the case, the Attorney General has taken the matter in hand. The exasperation of the people knows no bounds. It is stated that the bishop intends to dissolve the convent.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, last Thursday evening, a young man named Anthony Cochrane, who has been repeatedly rejected by a servant girl named Alice Ferguson, and had, at last, threatened to take her life if she did not consent to marry him, made his way to her room in a hotel where she was employed, and, renewing his suit vehemently, and being again refused, drew a revolver, and instantly shot her and fled. She was found swooning in a pool of blood, the ball having struck her arm near the wrist, and, ranging up through the muscles [illegible]

The death of Colonel William R. Myers, once a prominent lawyer and speaker of Columbia, South Carolina, is announced.

Anna Dickinson is fond of repetition. She dwells singly on the monosyllable "No."

"RECONSTRUCTION."

Wendell Phillips' "Dummy" Speaks—His Views on Southern Affairs.

The President in Full Sympathy with the Bitter Proscriptives.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13.—The complicated condition of affairs in the Southern States continues to absorb the attention of political circles here.

The so-called Conservatives have, up to a recent date, claimed the support of the administration; but the publication, by authority of the President, of the details of his interview with General Tarbell, of Mississippi, followed by the removal from the postmastership of Corinth of Major Walford, a warm personal friend of Judge Lewis Dent, and the forced resignation of General Adams from the office of District Attorney, has so clearly defined the policy of the powers, that no one now pretends for a moment to deny the assertion, frequently made in these dispatches, that the influence of the Government will be used for the benefit of the Radical party in Mississippi and Texas.

Dent's friends, even yet, claim that the President will pursue a liberal course; but their claims are most effectually denied by the removals of office-holders who took an active part in coaxing him to become their candidate for Governor; and in a few days, it is confidently predicted by the Radicals, who evidently have the inside track, that other measures of equal importance will be developed for the purpose of procuring the defeat of Dent and Hamilton.

They also claim that the Walker movement in Virginia was supported by President Grant, but the latter has authorized the publication of the fact that the refusal of the chairman of the Conservative Central Committee of that State to accept the proposal from the Radical Republicans to harmonize their differences, is sufficient proof to him that the leaders of the Walker party do not honestly intend to keep their promises of reconciliation.

He publicly proclaimed his desire that the issues involved in the contest resulting in his election shall be forever buried. Those issues, according to his interpretation, include the principles announced in his inaugural, and embrace an unequivocal acceptance of the reconstruction acts, and a cordial submission to the requirements of the Fifteenth Amendment.

He is not willing to accept a mere say-so as sufficient evidence of submission to all this, but requires additional proof of acts, which will show that the freedmen and white men of the South, without regard to their political opinions, are allowed to vote as they please. Acts of social ostracism and labor proscription, many of which have been most vigorously executed in Virginia and Tennessee, have reached him and influenced him to the belief, as we have stated, that the Conservative leaders in the South are not honest in their professions.

In several letters written to prominent Southern leaders, lately, he has announced his determination to adhere to the Radicals, until, as in Massachusetts, Conservatives, Democrats, Republicans, Radicals, blacks or whites, all alike, are allowed to exercise the right of franchise without intimidation of any kind. He says the experience in Virginia has assured him that such a condition of affairs does not exist in the South now.

In conclusion he authorizes the statement to be made public, that the object and unflinching policy of his Administration will be to secure a cheerful co-operation and obedience to the laws of Congress, particularly relating to the reconstruction of the Southern States, and, that when he has accomplished this he feels confident that the political issues, now pending development, will not be of a character calculated to breed discord and serious difference between the new parties which will necessarily supplant those of the present day, by the final disposal of the questions involved in the forthcoming Southern elections.

I might add much more of similar import, as the result of the numerous interviews between the President and Southern politicians during the last three weeks, but it is sufficient to say that he is determined to have peace throughout the ends of the land, on the basis of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. He does not understand that peace can be accomplished through any other means than by a peaceable and quiet acceptance and submission to the laws. He has often, during the interviews referred to, reasserted the declaration embraced in his inaugural, that the most decided way of securing the repeal of an obnoxious law is its vigorous enforcement.

The revised account of the interview between the President and Tarbell, published yesterday, omits several passages on the original draft that indicate more definitely the animus of Grant than that which has gone to the public.

The following are the omitted sentences, viz: Speaking of having fought against them—the Southerners—so long, he declared that it seemed impossible for mature men to accept sincerely and so suddenly views and opinions which they resisted at such cost. He (Grant) thought he knew the Southern people, and that while nothing could be more gratifying to him than to know that they had in good faith come up to his platform, he could not realize that such was the case.

With regard to Tennessee, the President was equally explicit, though he expressed his inability to understand the difference there, and wondered very much at the positions and action of Senator Brownlow and Governor Senter, whom he had held to be not only incorruptible, but men not easily imposed upon.

Although the foregoing extracts were embodied in the written account of the interview, and with correct statements of utterances by Grant, the latter, as a matter of policy, preferred that they should not be published.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Leading Democratic Organ of Virginia on the Issues of the Day.

The following, from the Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner*, for so many years the leading Democratic organ of Virginia, will be read with special interest at this time. Its caption is "Politics:"

The white people of Virginia have accepted General Grant's platform, and ratified by an almost unanimous vote the Bayne Underwood Constitution, stripped of its disfranchising clauses. The negro has here precisely the same rights that a white man has. The same white people elected Walker, a Northern man and a Republican, Governor of the State. The same white people expect to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution if they are permitted to do so (if the test-oath is exacted, it will not be a ratification by the whites). These things being done, it devolves on Congress at once to admit the State into the Union. And that done, we just want to be allowed to attend to our State affairs, and eschew Federal politics. Our politics, or our policy, does nothing in wrangling about the matters in controversy between the Northern political parties. We have the greatest *abundance* of domestic matters to attend to, which will certainly give us full occupation until 1872. We care nothing about the Republican or the Democratic party; and we do not desire to be pestered with the one or the other. We wish to build up our State. We wish to build the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, the Norfolk and Great Western, the Valley road and to complete the James River and Kanawha Canal. We wish to build up Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, and our smaller towns. We wish to have a large influx of able-bodied men who will work and improve our lands; we want capitalists who will establish factories, and develop our mineral resources. We want to make a great manufacturing town of Richmond, and a great seaport of Norfolk. We want to see Mahone controlling the trade of the West and Southwest in the interest of Norfolk, and incidentally Lynchburg, Petersburg and Richmond; and Buford controlling a line from the Bay to Atlanta in the interests of Richmond. We want a road from Lynchburg to Richmond, and a link from Lynchburg tapping the Chesapeake and Ohio, and an air line from Charlottesville to Richmond, and a stem from Gordonsville to Harrisonburg.

We do earnestly desire to be spared from politics—altogether from Federal, and as much as possible from State. The object of all politics is to strengthen or build up States; and our politics is, therefore, non-politics. What we need is work, well directed work. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, is politics enough for us. These will ultimately bring us power, while words—words—words will merely obstruct our aims. We have lost eighty odd years talking politics, and while we talked Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, grew. We practised law and ran for the Legislature; they pursued money. The pursuit of money is the road to power. It is the banker, the great merchant, who rules, not the attorney. It is the merchant princes of New York who live in palaces—real palaces—like those on the Canalazzo at Venice, or along the Arno at Florence—and who have their splendid equipages, and their European tours, and their Burgundy, and their Murillos. How much *power* has the Hon. States-rights Bolingbroke, ex-member of Congress for Virginia, candidate for Governor, member of the Democratic National Committee? How much did he have in 1860, compared to Commodore Vanderbilt, or A. T. Stewart, or George Peabody? The Northern people saw, long ago what we were just beginning to see when the war came upon us—that it was not in the professions, but in trade, that power was to be secured. Their best intellects, their most accomplished young men went into banking-houses, into railroading, into the counting-room.

Now, we have unquestionably passed from Old Virginia to New Virginia. That is the *fact*, whether it is a good fact or a bad fact; and *money* is to be our aim hereafter. Not fame, not office, but MONEY. Commerce is the master-spirit of this age in all countries—in France, Russia and Prussia, as well as in England and the Northern United States. Those who have high aims must seek after *money*; they must make money. The lesson of the late war is *to make money*.

Do you affect to be shocked at our plainness of speech? Do you say there are better, nobler ends than making money? We know it; but you, the mass of mankind, are not going to aim at the highest mark; if you wish to do that, we refer you to the preacher; but we are giving you the best advice you are capable of receiving—such, we mean, as you are going to use. You would not go as a missionary to Five Points, or as a religious teacher of the negroes, if we suggested it, or as a Howard among the prisons; we are simply speaking of commerce as compared with going to Congress.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

Some Interesting Features of the Gubernatorial Contest.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The prospect for carrying this State and electing Mr. Pendleton Governor, with a Democratic Legislature to back him, is most excellent. Two years ago Hayes was only elected by 2,000 majority, and although last October, owing to the defeat of Mr. Pendleton in the New York Convention and the then great popularity of General Grant, the figures rose to 17,000, they can be easily overcome by a vigorous canvass. In 1867, without having as favorable issues as they have now, and with the public mind not as well disposed, the Democracy reduced 43,000 Republican majority to less than 3,000. That was certainly a much greater task than it is to cut down 17,000 to nothing, which is the work we at present have before us. A change of two hundred votes in a county, on an average, will do the business, and send Hayes into retirement. The gain in old Hamilton will be counted by thousands, and will amply make up for any of the counties that may fall short.

The action of the Democratic State Central Committee attests in the strongest manner the high estimation in which Mr. Pendleton is held by the Ohio Democracy. Every one of its nineteen members united in a dispatch urging him to overcome his reluctance, and to head the Democratic ticket, giving us the powerful prestige of his name and character. The candidates who were before the convention previous to the nomination of General Rosecrans, all withdrew their claims, and, together with their friends, urged Mr. Pendleton to accept the candidacy. They urged that the political condition was such that his selection was a necessity, and that he could not decline without great injury to the organization. Thus importuned, and literally flooded with dispatches from all parts of the State to the same purport, his consent was finally obtained. Some friends, who knew his wish that the choice should fall upon any of the other gentlemen mentioned, made efforts to resist the current, but it was as fruitless as to seek to drown by a whistle the noise of a hurricane. When the 250,000 Democrats of Ohio, to whom Mr. Pendleton has been in the past under so many obligations, thus united in a demand upon him, there was, of course, no resource but to yield to the pressure. Most unexpectedly to himself, the standard has been placed in his hands—but he will bear it to victory. There is only one thing to be regretted, and that is that the unfortunate accident which disabled him some months since will prevent that active participation in the canvass which he otherwise would have bestowed upon it. It may, however, be said that he is no stranger to the people of Ohio, and that his views are well known upon all the questions of the day.

Particulars of the Failure of a New York House.

[From the New York Times, 10th.]

A rumor prevailed on Saturday that the extensive dry goods house of Messrs. Bowers, Beckman & Co., No. 61 Leonard street, had become involved. Yesterday morning the suspension was announced, the liabilities being put at two million five hundred thousand dollars. The announcement created great excitement in commercial and financial circles.

The house was one of the heaviest in the city engaged in the business of domestic dry goods, and had long enjoyed the confidence of the mercantile community. The failure is ascribed to the great depreciation in the value of woolens, in which goods it carried on immense transactions. Much sympathy is felt for the firm among business men generally, by whom the house was regarded as one of the most enterprising and honorable in the dry goods line.

The members of the firm were busily engaged yesterday afternoon in making up their books, and in a few days they will be able to make a report of their condition, and the actual amount of their liabilities to their creditors.

There are now upward of one thousand men at work on the different sections of the Tennessee and Pacific road between Nashville and Lebanon.

MEDICAL.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar and twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which will certainly cure you, or any of your family, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion, Intermittent Fever, and all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It will cure Costiveness. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe anti-bilious alterative and tonic for all family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been reduced and attenuated by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of the digestive organs, and is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S SARSAPARILLA AND POTASH, which will, beyond doubt, cure you, or any of your family, of Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, every known variety of Constitutional Syphilis or Venereal Disease, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Leg, Ulcers of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Scaldhead, Falling of the Hair, White Swelling, Hip-joint disease, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, etc. For the rapid and permanent cure of all the above diseases this preparation stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case when used according to directions.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT WILD CHERRY, which has never been known to fail in giving rapid and prompt relief in all kinds of Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthysic, it gives immediate comfort, followed by rapid cure. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the Cough and difficulty of breathing in Consumption. In Pneumonia, Winter Fever Pleurisy, and every conceivable form of Pulmonary disease, it is indispensable, and should always be kept in every household.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you one dollar to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, which is purely vegetable, and will not only cure you or any of your family, of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, and every form, type and variety of Malarial or Paludal Fever or Affections, but will entirely drive them from the system, which no other Chill medicine now made will do. Don't buy any of the old and worse than valueless nostrums, but use only EDWARD WILDER'S CHILL TONIC, as a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a bottle of EDWARD WILDER'S MOTHER'S WORM SYRUP, which will certainly relieve your children of Worms, which are indicated by pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, etc. It is a pure syrup, and children will readily eat it, spread on bread and it is entirely harmless in its nature, and never has been known to fail in giving prompt relief to the little sufferers.

How Much does it Cost?

It will only cost you twenty-five cents to buy a box of EDWARD WILDER'S FAMILY PILLS, which is the best known combination of Medicine for Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In those conditions of the alimentary canal, they are perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all Fever and Inflammatory diseases, Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys and Bladder, Fever and Ague, Sore Eyes, Dullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, etc., they cannot be excelled, and no family should ever be without them.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Edward Wilder & Co.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by
G. C. Ward & Bro.,
W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.
augldaw

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 10, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
331 1-2 and 334 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.
Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Repairs can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 43 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

in the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. W. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
J. G. WARREN, Secretary.
Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are informed that we are now receiving
Full Lines
Staples of all sorts suited to their present and
Prospective Wants.
We are determined that
No Paying Merchant
Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants
Of the country.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.
296 Main Street, Next Door North of Peabody Hotel.
jy10

GROCERS.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "Jo Davies" Pork, 250 bbls. Whisky and 1000 bbls. Flour. Some of the flour is as good as Mascoutah, and we will sell it $1 lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
Nos. 8 and 9 Howard Row.
augl

S. BILL, N. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Williamson, Hill & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
326 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:
100 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
100 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 hhds. La. Sugar.
300 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging (M. & H. Ky. pp, Landeman, and J. & D. Bax.)
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
500 kegs Nails, all sizes.
500 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.
augldaw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

Hartley & Gurley,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in Groceries,
Provisions and Country Produce,
180 DESOTO STREET,
S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.
Advances Made on Consignments.
jy23daw

MILLS.

B. FANTE. J. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.
FANTE, PARKER & CO.,
BLUFF CITY MILLS,
197 Poplar Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.
Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL
Insurance Company,
Corner Front and Madison Streets.
D. B. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier.
augl

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.
I. R. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Memphis,
OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET
S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:
S. H. Dunscomb. W. B. Galbreath.
D. H. Townsend. Joe Bruce.
R. S. Jones. Louis Hanauer.
E. F. Risk. A. Vaccaro.
N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. jy10

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.
J. G. LONSDALE, President,
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Sec'y.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

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A. VACCARO, J. C. NEELEY,
M. J. WICKS, J. T. TAYLOR,
N. R. SLEDGE.

This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business. aug1

MACHINERY.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Railroad and Machine Shop
SUPPLIES,
—AGENTS FOR—
Portable and Stationary Engines,
Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,
Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,
No. 707 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced.

FAMILY LARD.

REFINED
FAMILY LARD,
PACKED BY
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI



Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed 3 lb., 5 lb. Caddies, 50 lb. Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by
Sold by Memphis Grocers my28

CARRIAGE GOODS.

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
Shafts, Felloes, Bitts, Stirrups, Harness-Mountings, etc., Axles, Springs, Buckles, Webs, etc. my21

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
NO. 281½ Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy3

FURNISHING GOODS.

JO VAULX, JR., of Tenn. B. A. WALTHALL, of Miss.
Griffin, Henderson & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods.
42 Walker Street, NEW YORK.

THE best manufactured Shirts in the market, at lowest prices. Trade of Southern merchants respectfully solicited. jy21

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 38 Broad and 34 New Street,
NEW YORK.

LEATHER.

D. B. THOMAS. B. F. GROSS
THOMAS & GROSS,
Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in
LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,
Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,
TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS,
Tanner's Oils, Etc.,
No. 366 Main Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. may8

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 305 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 223 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 192 Main, and M. Rose, 97 Main street. aug13

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE. jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

REWARD.

$10 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me. aug17 B. FITZPATRICK.

STRAYED—STOLEN.

STRAYED.—A white-faced red muley COW strayed from the rear of Western Foundry. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to THOS. BLACKBURN, foot of Beale street. aug17

STOLEN.—Saturday, August 7, was stolen from my place on the Randolph road, a fine strawberry-colored COW, six or seven years old, with cut in one horn and bored for the hollow horn. I will give a liberal reward for her. aug17 DENNIS CALLAGHAN.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A nice Gothic BRICK HOUSE, in good order and pleasantly situated. Apply at No. 284 DeSoto street. aug17

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, jy20 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of R. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation as groom or coachman, by a man who is willing to make himself generally useful, in town or country. Address J. D., Avalanche office. aug15

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS., aug11 16 Union street.

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je2

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

TUESDAY : : : : : AUGUST 17, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE	$8,440 33
APPEAL	4,591 78
SUN	2,350 00
POST	1,894 05

THE organization of new parties, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the South, is a necessity of the times, forced upon us all by the results of the war. The reorganization of old parties is a fallacy and gross delusion, which a few, whose whole lives are in the past, would have the people indorse. Who would advocate the resurrection of the BRECKINRIDGE Democracy, with its slogan of "The rights of the South in the Territories"? Who would insist on the revival of the DOUGLAS Democracy of "Squatter Sovereignty"? We would like for some one to tell us what principle or measure is advocated now by those who stick to old party names which was advocated by the Democratic party of 1860 or 1861. No use of building up a new party, cries a disappointed politician. No necessity for giving a new organization a new name, cries another. You must not put new wine into old bottles, is the advice of these representative characters. We don't think so. We don't believe in the laws of the Medes and Persians, which never change. We don't believe in Bourbonism, which learns nothing and forgets nothing. We don't believe in going to the mill with corn in one end of the bag and a rock in the other. We don't believe in riding in a flatboat because our forefathers did, and refuse to travel in the magnificent steamers that ply the Mississippi river. We don't believe in going four miles an hour in a rattling stage, when we can go twenty miles an hour in a railroad car. We don't believe in sending a dispatch through the mails when we can transmit it by telegraph. We know a few who prefer the old order of things, and they have a right to their preference. But the world moves—it is an eternal tread-mill—and we must go with it, or have our shins bruised. If our neighbor wishes to have his bones cracked, and preserve his consistency between the dead past and the living present, that is his affair, not ours. This faith is essential in Mohammedism, but does not suit America. "Principles are eternal," shouts an inspired editor. True, but what of the eternity of the Whig principles, or the immortality of Democratic doctrines? What has become of CLAY's principles of the American system of internal improvements? of his opposition to the annexation of Texas? of his hostility to the Mexican war? of his United States bank? of his protective tariff? of his glorious compromise measures? Where are they? And how would it do to talk about these things in 1869? What of the Democratic platforms of other days? Where is the doctrine of the old party? Would any one be foolish enough to talk and write about the resolutions of '98, the rights of the South in the Territories, or the rendition of fugitives from slavery? The *Appeal* might exhume these things, and must do so if it means to stick to old party names. A party name means everything which gives or makes individuality or character. It means as much or more when applied to a body of men as a name in describing a single person. When you speak of ANDREW JACKSON you can't call him CALHOUN—or of a rose, you can't call it a leaf. Yet many insist that the victory of the 5th of August was won by a Democratic party, when that party was destroyed in 1861! Upon this subject we append an editorial article from the *Herald and Register*, of Lebanon, Tennessee, and *Press and Herald*, of Knoxville, full of practical statesmanship:

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

From the Lebanon Herald and Register.]

We publish an article in this issue of our paper from the MEMPHIS AVALANCHE, under the above head, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The AVALANCHE is one of the old staunch Democratic papers of the State, edited with an ability unsurpassed by any journal in the South. We are glad to see such papers leading in the right direction. As an old Whig, we extend the hand of fellowship to our Democratic contemporary, and indorse most heartily its noble and patriotic sentiments. If there was ever a time when the country needed a truly national and liberal party, it is now. Old things have passed away, and all things have become new. The new order of things requires new parties, and, as a general rule, new men. The old Whig and Democratic parties have performed their mission and are dead. Let them sleep, and upon their graves let us build up a great party of liberal ideas, with a platform broad enough and long enough for fair men of all former parties to stand upon. The reorganization of any of the old parties that existed before the war would also bring into existence those old prejudices and animosities that ought to be entirely forgotten. The old Mother of States, with *Lee* in advance, has organized a Liberal party. Let Tennessee follow her example. Mississippi is aiming in the same direction, and will succeed. So will all the other Southern States. The great mass of the Southern people, learning wisdom from the past, are determined to bury the hatchet, forget the past, and live for the present and the future.

OLD PARTIES.

From the Knoxville Press and Herald 14th.]

* * * Old party cries have lost their power. Old parties are dying, and the new ones which are to take their places have not been formed. The old leaders, with here and there an exception, have lost their power, and those have retained it, not by their fidelity to the ancient parties, but by their adaptation to the issues of the day. The *people* are drifting on in the dark. They know not what they want, only they have a vague idea that they seek some amelioration of their condition. They have lost confidence in the parties of the past. They put little trust in the professions of the one, and they look with more than suspicion upon the other. Each they may or might have trusted in its day, but their day is past, they think. And so the people are moving. They are gathering together, here and there. First in Virginia, then in Tennessee. By and by in Mississippi and Texas. Soon, throughout the country. The old leaders and the old parties are powerless, they see, to turn the tide or beat against the wind. The people are not over-anxious to retrace their path. The morn is breaking, and beyond they see, as yet dimly and indistinctly, the outlines of a peaceful shore, where they can rest after their toils. They will not always endure the wrangles of those whose only end is to carry them back for selfish purposes, or inspired by mistaken patriotism. Some day—perhaps soon—they will choose new leaders, who will set all sails and steer for the pleasant havens ahead, with favoring wind and following waves.

From the Jackson Tribune, 14th.]

* * * Let us hail the new movement in behalf of the Right as the harbinger of a new and better era in the political world. Those who had been Republicans and those who had been Democrats, under the victorious leadership of the patriotic and eloquent Senter, worked and voted, shoulder to shoulder, for the removal of the mailed hand of oppression from the people, and let us see to it that the "union of hearts and the union of hands" continues closely cemented and concordant, and soon the white-winged angel of peace and universal prosperity will again take up her abiding place among us. The men who have thrust all party restraints aside, merged all past divergences and differences for the amelioration of common ills, and the vindication of the principles of liberty established by the revolutionary fathers of the Republic, should remain in unbroken phalanx, regardless as to whether they have been hitherto aligned in Democratic or Republican ranks.

Peace, and with it prosperity, population, wealth, and political power, are the things which the people of Tennessee desire. The road to all these is not by turning our backs upon the present and future, and traveling to the rear into the gloomy shades and graves of the past. Let us build up a party representing the live issues of to-day, liberal in its views, progressive in its doctrine, and sure to be national in its scope, influence and power—a great Liberal party, opposed to Radicalism on the one hand and to the old party organizations on the other hand.

THE AVALANCHE does not seek to sail with the popular breeze; it takes position on public questions as a sense of right and justice may dictate, or as the public good may seem to require; still we feel encouraged when we find popular opinion on our side. In our issue of Sunday we took a decided stand against the proposition of a few politicians and speculators to repudiate the railroad debt of the State, and in this we find we are warmly endorsed by unselfish and patriotic citizens. The debt of Tennessee is immense, but heavily taxed as they are, the people can better afford to carry it than to resort to repudiation as a means of relief. The odium which attached to Mississippi on account of the repudiation of her debt in 1850, is too fresh in the minds of the people. It will cling to that Commonwealth until the end of time, and rest like a burden of disgrace on her citizens, no matter to what extent the circumstances connected with the debt may have seemed to justify the act. The circumstances connected with the railroad debt of Tennessee may seem to justify repudiation in the estimation of some, and, as we have before said, the proposition may at first take with the unthinking masses without regard to its merits, but it is bound to meet with the unqualified opposition of all who comprehend the situation of affairs in the State, and feel themselves and their interests linked with her destiny. We are in no position to discourage immigration, and the introduction of capital, that must soon follow the peaceful solution of our political affairs at the recent election. Such would be the effect of repudiation. We have vast internal resources to develope, and in their development must have the aid of outside capital. Repudiate this debt and the building and extension of railroads, and other public improvements in the State, must come to a stand, and as a people we must fall behind in the march of progress that is characteristic of the times. The only wise policy to pursue is that indicated in the AVALANCHE of Sunday. Sell the defaulting railroads and retire the bonds. The State debt will then be reduced to a trifle comparatively, and thus the necessity for the present burdensome taxation, under which every interest languishes, will cease. By this means we not only relieve the over-taxed masses, but, while doing justice to the bondholders, and preserving credit and good name, strike directly at the rings and cliques in whose interest the debt was mostly created, and who are rolling in wealth at the expense of an overburdened and suffering people. Many of the bonds are held by our own citizens; but even were they all held abroad, an act of repudiation would be none the less disgraceful and infamous. The present position of our State debt is such as to affect private credit seriously in the North and East. Imagine the effect of repudiation. It would be impossible for Tennessee merchants to obtain credit, and public enterprises would have to be abandoned. The evils are too numerous to contemplate. We have, however, an abiding faith in the integrity and sagacity of the members elect of the Assembly, and have no idea that any proposition to repudiate will fare otherwise than meet with the dishonorable death it deserves.

PERIODICALLY for years, the press has urged the provision of a city workhouse, within whose grounds petty offenders could be confined, and compelled to devote to healthful, useful labor, the time idled in jails. Nearly every other large city in the country is provided with a house of correction, and the salutary effects are seen in both a sensible diminution of crime and decrease of municipal expenditures. To assess fines in our police courts on minor offenders and in default of payment send the poor wights to a station-house, long ago become a farce in Memphis. The station-houses are intended for only temporary detention; and if otherwise, the unwholesome odors which cling to such establishments everywhere render it impossible for persons to long remain in the cells, except at the imminent peril of health. But they do not remain. The arrests for forty-eight hours fill a station; nearly all the offenses are petty, and if the prisoners, mainly unable to pay their fines, are sent to the miserable little cells, they must be fed at the public expense. This is found too expensive, and impracticable; and the Police Superintendent has no other recourse than to "clear" the stations every few days. A work-house, with suitable grounds attached, would render this unnecessary. Then, persons "sent up" for twenty, fifty, or one hundred days could be forced to perform sufficient labor to pay for the victuals they eat. Besides, few would desire a second term. There is a marked difference between two or three days in a station-house and a hundred days, or six months, in a work-house. The fact of the latter's establishment once known, would cause vagrants and petty offenders to give our thoroughfares a wide berth. The absence of a work-house practically gives these classes an immunity of which they are not slow to avail themselves. Police officers pass vagrants on the streets every day, whom they would arrest if an arrest meant anything more than the detention of a few days. And petty thieves would soon seek other points of operation if once convinced that lengthened duress and hard labor proved their inevitable portion. A work-house should be provided by all means, and at once. It is as much a necessity as a police; and we hope the Board of Aldermen, before whom the question has been brought, will to-day take full action in the premises.

GENERAL J. L. ALCORN made a political speech at Hernando, Mississippi, yesterday. As he is the leader of one wing of the Radical party in that State, and a candidate for Governor, and as the speech alluded to will be his key note of the campaign, we have had it phonographically reported. It will appear in full in to-morrow's AVALANCHE.

THE GREAT ISSUES.

Letter from Judge P. T. Scruggs.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: I was fully convinced months before the 5th of August that the Conservatives would carry the election by large majorities; and I felt equally well satisfied of the necessity for a Constitutional Convention, not only to place the State upon a firm and clear basis, but to do some few things besides, which, in my judgment, the restoration and preservation of popular government require to be done. In the action of that body there must be a principle of prudence, guided by a purpose to do justice to all, and take vengeance on none.

Assuming that there would be such a convention, I have indulged, even in advance of the election, in a correspondence with a number of first-class men in the State. From that correspondence I learn that a general feeling exists in the State to proceed with prudence and moderation, doing simple justice to all, and seeking to gratify no feeling of violence or petty malice toward any one, but to so frame the organic law of the State as to place the Commonwealth once more upon the highway to peace, concord and material prosperity. As an original question, the people of the State, in my opinion, would not hesitate to reject negro suffrage as unwise and dangerous; but as a right, supposed to be vested, they prefer to submit to it as an experiment rather than run the hazard of again embroiling the State in bitter controversies injurious to the peace and prosperity of the State, and that might again subject us to the sword and torch of the Northern incendiaries; for we should remember that we are subject to a power that knows no constitutional restraints. A few years will fully test the question, and if our existence and happiness as a people should be found to require a change, we may find the time to make it then more propitious than now. I do not agree with you that the question of universal suffrage was involved in the late election in this State. It was solely a question of the enfranchisement of the white race in the State. That is the point of victory, and we now have the boon within our reach by means of a Constitutional Convention. We must also re-organize our judiciary. The present system was adopted thirty odd years since, when a few weeks at each point cleared the dockets of the Supreme Court, and a few days at each term the dockets of the Inferior Courts. The case is now vastly different; weeks, and even months of weary, labor still leaves the dockets of the courts crowded, and cases are left hung up and undecided, to the great injury of the public. I think, too, that there should be some limit to the power of the Legislature to tax the people and pledge the credit of the State. But to my mind, the great point to be considered is the diminution of the number and frequency of popular elections. From my correspondence I am convinced that a convention called and elected now would enter upon its work in a spirit of moderation and fairness that promises much to the future. A number of our best men here have been aware for some time past of the fact and character of my correspondence, and have taken it for granted that I would be a candidate for the convention, and I have so stated to several gentlemen. But if there are to be any bitter contest and quarrels about it, I shall decline to do more than simply to cast my vote. I am too old for political strife, and will not engage in it. Whilst I might differ with my excellent friend, Colonel McRea, upon the propriety of negro suffrage, I, in the main, agree to the sentiments so forcibly and clearly set forth in his letter.

Very truly,
P. T. SCRUGGS.

The Mormons to be Drowned Out.

But a singular change seems to be creeping over all our western regions under settlements, in the matter of climate and rain. Summer rains are rapidly on the increase, and the necessity of irrigation is lessening, especially for the grains and slow growing vegitables. When the Mormons first went to Utah, there was no rain from April to November; but now summer showers are of frequent occurrence. It is so in Colorado and in California—there is a growth in the moisture of the summer and a lessening need of artificial watering for the main crops. The phenomenon is peculiar, and has yet received no satisfactory explanation. Connected with this change, it is observed that Salt Lake is growing in size and freshness, and the Jordan increasing in width and sluggishness of movement. In broader phrase, the whole basin, once evidently filled with water, is slowly returing to its old condition. The Lake is rising at the rate of a foot a year. General Connor's little steamboat, that has been carrying ties for the railroad across the Lake during the last year, certainly rode for a mile over what was good grazing ground five years before. Does Providence propose to drown the Mormons out, and with water solve the probrem that is puzzling our moral philosiphers and statesmen?

An equestrian statue of General Lyon is to be made by McDonald, the sculptor, for $30,000.

Mrs. Livermore has a husband who manages the editorial household and the financial affairs of the Chicago *Agitator*.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

HERNANDO.

Reception and Speech of General Alcorn—He Opposes Dent and Denounces the Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans, Chinese, Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

HERNANDO, MISS., August 16.—General Alcorn arrived here from Memphis at two o'clock p.m. to-day, and was received by Judge Vance and Steve Grayson's band. About three hundred negroes had assembled in the public square, with a few white Radicals of the ultra stripe, two or three of whom had been speaking to the crowd to keep them from wandering off. Alcorn spoke ten minutes, and promised Colonel Labauve, a leading Conservative, that he would discuss the issues after dark in the Court-House, if the other side was represented, and Colonel Labauve announced himself as ready to meet him. Alcorn tried to ridicule his opponent, and then vacated the stand.

During the afternoon he was in the Probate Clerk's office, and, on being criticised, defended his course during the war and since, but did not appear to give much satisfaction. He was closely questioned as to whether General Ames would give a free and fair election, but replied by asking whether the Democrats would give the colored men a fair election, adding that Ames was an officer and knew his duty. He contended that he had always been in favor of social amnesty and universal suffrage. He denied that Judge Dent was a citizen of Mississippi, and owned not a foot of land in the State, but was the prince of carpet-baggers. He scouted the idea that Dent should be supported for Governor because he was Grant's brother-in-law. While the questions were being poured in hot and heavy, Judge Vance got Alcorn to leave to take a little rest before the evening's work commenced. Contrary to general expectations, Alcorn mounted the stand that Carter and Sam. Ireland from Memphis, had spoken from, and began to tell them about the questions he had answered. He branched out by declaring that the Radical administration had paid for such internal improvements as the Pacific railroad, clearing out for them rivers, and building colleges and schools. He warned the negroes that if they voted the Democratic ticket they would get nothing of this kind from the South. He wanted the Southern Pacific railroad built at Government expense, and wanted help to build the Mississippi river road. He classed the Democrats and Conservative Republicans with what he called the deluded negroes; forgetting the State Constitution was upset by Congress, and said he had warned them about it before the convention was held. He denied that the negroes wanted social equality, and said they were in favor of separate schools. He denounced the Democrats who left the convention, but declared that but for their action Mississippi would have been, ere this, free from military rule, which he declared he was opposed to. He charged the Democrats with threatening to defraud the negro of his vote, and warned them to beware of that party, and told them to stand by Grant and his Government, as Grant was in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty, but not of the Senter order, with Democrats on the ticket. He entreated them not to vote the Conservative-Republican ticket, as it was a counterfeit, but to wait for a ticket that would shortly be produced with the sanction of the Republican party of the State and the Administration. He would stand by that ticket himself, and he wanted them to work out their own salvation, and told them that all questions would be discussed fully during the canvass, but they must beware of Senter's kind of universal suffrage. He was in favor of the rights of the whole people, and called the blacks to be respectful to the whites. He denounced the Chinese, and offered all present a year's support who were turned out of work by the Chinaman—a sentiment which was received with cheers. He considered the Chinese movement a second kind of slavery, and told the negroes not to be frightened at it, and wound up by calling on the negroes to wait for the Radical political ticket that was to come. His speech was of the oblong order, and seemed to fall flat, many leaving before he got through. P.

NASHVILLE.

Letter of Governor Brownlow—His Views of the Situation—A Receiver in Trouble.

NASHVILLE, August 16—10:10 p.m.—Brownlow has written a letter to the Washington *Chronicle* on the late election, which that paper has refused to print, and which is as follows: "I wish to say a few words through your journal to the Republicans of the nation generally, and also to the President and his Cabinet particularly, touching the late Tennessee election. Hon. DeWitt C. Senter is elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority ranging from sixty to seventy thousand, having carried East, Middle and West Tennessee, the three grand divisions of the State. There was many fraudulent votes cast, I have no doubt, but the majority is quite too large to set to the account of fraudulent votes. I again take occasion to indorse Gov. Senter as a sound and reliable Republican, the charge of his enemies to the contrary, notwithstanding. The Legislature, though not Republican, is not Democratic, and therefore will not elect Andrew Johnson to the Senate, but will fall back on such conservative Old Line Whigs as ex-Governor Neil S. Brown or Bailie Peyton, and, in my judgment, will adopt the Fifteenth Amendment. Stokes and Butler, stung by defeat and the loss of both their Congressional districts, which have been carried by the Senter party, it is said by their friends, will proceed at once to Washington to have all Federal officers in Tennessee, who voted for Senter, instantly, removed, and Stokes Republicans appointed in their places. Thousands of as good Republicans as Tennessee affords voted for Senter as a Republican candidate, and to-day a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee are Senter men. They have never sent delegations to Washington to invoke the aid of the administration in the contest, and they will not do so now, even for the sake of continuing their friends in office. I write in no spirit of dictation, but that of friendly, cautionary advice. We think here in Tennessee that it was quite enough for members of the Cabinet to send electioneering letters during the canvass declaring their preference for Stokes, and now to turn Republicans out of office for daring to vote for their choice of the two Republican candidates for Governor, looks to us, from our stand point, very much like bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections. We think here that no competent and honest man should be removed from office because he voted for Senter or Stokes, both being Republicans; and we shall be greatly disappointed if the Republican party of the whole nation do not take the same view of the subject.

"In plain English, what we ask is this—that in the removal of Senter Republicans from office the same rule shall be applied as in the removal of Stokes Republicans, or any other Republicans—*i. e.*, that they shall only be removed for incompetency, growing out of inefficiency, unfaithfulness or dishonesty.

"In conclusion, I am not by any means alone in holding and expressing these views. And further, in uttering the additional opinion that the administratian should make haste slowly to drive from its support a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee, by pursuing the proscriptive policy which will be urged upon it by Stokes, Butler, and a few disappointed politicians."

The news of Rutter's arrest at New York creates some comment here, and it is not yet known by whom it was ordered, but it is supposed that Treasurer Rust, who is in Washington, had it done.

An intensely enthusiastic letter of congratulation to Governor Senter, from Police Commissioner Pearne, created much amusement at the Capital, as the letter is known to have been for Stokes.

Throughout the late canvass the usual amount of speculation is being indulged in as to the Senatorship, but there are no developments worthy of comment. Guesses as to the successful candidate are hazarded with caution, by even the shrewdest.

Steps are being taken to proscribe a certain Receiver, whose name connot be divulged at present, for wholesale stealing. The testimony is expected to fully ventilate the railroad ring which has been for four years plundering the State. It will be shown that the party implicated offered recently to have a prominent Radical appointed receiver of the Southwestern Railroad for seventy-five thousand dollars.

The editor of the *Appeal* is down here getting posted as to which way the wind is blowing. H.

WASHINGTON.

Another Greenback Ten Dollar Counterfeit Afloat—Revenue Returns for the Year.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The Treasurer of the United States to-day received another counterfeit ten dollar greenback of the twenty-third series, letter C, which, in its distinctive features, varies materially from any other specimens yet. The engraving is quite coarse, and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all. The vignette of Lincoln is very indifferently engraved, and the scroll work around the medallion is poorly imitated. There is within a fraction of eighty-three millions of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to a circular of the Treasurer recalling it, some $25,000 has already been received from New York, and it is to be hoped that the last issue will shortly be taken up of that. The fifty dollar greenback is to be recalled under the circular referred to; there are only some seven millions in circulation. Partial returns to the revenue officer for the year ending July 30 show the following amount of taxes has been collected: On distilled, from all sources, $43,800,000; tobacco, $2,220,000; fermented liquors, $56,000,000. Individual income and internal revenue receipts yet to hear from.

NEW YORK.

Discharge of the Texan Rioter—Geo. R. Rutter, of Memphis, Again in Trouble.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Federal buildings, on Chambers street, were crowded to-day, and are still guarded by troops.

Pratt's case is being heard before Commissioner Osborn. It is reported he has been remanded to the custody of the Marshal. It is also rumored that a requisition has been received for him from General Reynolds, commanding Texas.

Commissioner Osborne discharged Pratt for want of evidence.

The arrest of Geo. R. Rutter, President of the Tennessee National Bank, of Memphis, is announced to-day as having been made in this city last Tuesday. He is charged with having embezzled six hundred thousand dollars of the School Fund of Tennessee. The Tennessee authorities have notified the proper officers, who are expected from Memphis to take charge of him.

ST. LOUIS.

End of a Printers' "Strike" in Kansas City—Death of a Well Known Memphian.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—The printers' strike at Kansas City has been satisfactorily arranged, the proprietors of the *Bulletin* yielding to the demand of the printers.

General F. T. Dent arrived here yesterday.

James E. Worsham, brother of J. J. Worsham, of Memphis, and lately from Chicago, was seized with apoplexy while entering the Planters' House and died almost immediately.

PHILADELPHIA.

Assemblage of the National Labor Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—The National Labor Congress assembled to-day. Two hundred delegates were present. Nearly all the States were represented.

National Labor Convention called to order at 10 o'clock, with C. H. Tucker in the Chair. The Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows: Messrs. Jassuk, New York; Cameron, Illinois; Trevillick, Michigan; Costs, Pennsylvania.

After considerable discussion and comment the Convention took a recess until three o'clock. On reassembling, the President, C. H. Tucker, delivered a very long address.

SARATOGA.

Postponement of the Trot Between "Lady Thorne" and "Mountain Boy."

SARATOGA, August 16.—The trot between Lady Thorne and Mountain Boy is postponed until Tuesday next, on account of the storm yesterday. The track is very heavy.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 16.—Rev. Paul Bayley's petition for the release of American Fenians has been sent to the Queen.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, August 16.—Hamill and Coulter have arranged for another race to come off next Friday, on the upper Monongahela course, for $1000 a side. The referee had to be selected between the rival boats.

Lamartine's affairs have been overhauled by his executor, and, contrary to expectation, quite a handsome sum will be raised.

MARRIED.

BELL—GILES.—At the residence of Mrs. L. A. Lewis, on Second street, at two p.m. August 14, 1869, by Rev. L. C. Ransom, Wm. G. A. Bell, formerly of Bastrop, Texas, and Miss M. C. Giles, of Big Creek, Shelby county, Tennessee.

The happy pair left on the train at three p.m. for their home in this county. May Heaven's richest blessings attend them.

DIED.

GILBERT—At ten minutes to five o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the 69th year of his age, Dr. Samuel Gilbert, a native of Westmoreland county, Virginia, and for the last twenty-eight years a resident of Memphis.

For several months Dr. Gilbert has been in ill-health, and his death was not unexpected by those most familiar with him. Dr. Gilbert came to Memphis from Virginia when this city was a small village. For many years before his death he had made the treatment of cancers a specialty, and his success spread his fame far and wide. He was among the earliest to embrace the doctrine of spiritualism, and was well known to its followers throughout the country as one of its warmest and ablest advocates. Dr. Gilbert was a close student, a man of strong mind, and a profound thinker. He amassed a large fortune, a portion of which was lost by the war; but he died leaving a fine estate. He was devoted to his family, and true to his friends. His life was a life of great usefulness; and in his death the community has lost a good man.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

Immense Trade Sale of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, CUTLERY and GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION,
On Tuesday Morning, August 17, 1869, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.
—BY—
GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Wholesale Auctioneers,
aug13 Corner Second and Adams streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Picnic

To be given by the

CONFEDERATE Relief AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

—AT—

James Park,

—ON—

Saturday, Aug. 21, 1869.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Gen N B Forrest,	Gen Frazier,
Gen Patton Anderson	Gen M J Wright,
Gen R P Ewell,	Mr Geo F Roots,
Gen J R Chalmers,	Mr G N Payne,
Gen W Y C Humes,	Mr Thos Johnson,
Gen G W Gordon,	Capt J A Louden,
Gen Gid J Pillow,	Mr W C Auman,
Col John W Dawson,	Mr J E Beasly,
Maj C W Fraser,	Mr C Barrett,
Maj Marsh Patrick,	Mr Chas Howard,
Capt Virgil B Moore,	Mr J H Hanbury,
Maj J G Barbour,	Capt J A Wages,
Mr John Miller,	Col Moses White,
Mr W A Goodman,	Mr W H Wheaton,
Capt W R Lucas,	Capt S R Gammon,
Mr D H Poston,	Dr B F Dickenson,
Lt Luke E Wright,	Dr John H Erskine,
Col R Dudley Frayser,	Dr Gus Thornton,
Maj D B Strange,	Mr M J Garvin,
Col J C Fizer,	Mr John B Gibson,
Col Luke W Finley,	Mr R C Malone,
Mr C C Ward,	Col James Coleman.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Judge Arch Wright,	Dr John Pittman,
Maj J J Murphy,	E M Apperson,
Dr Arthur Taylor,	Col Fraser Titus,
Col Leon Trousdale,	Col C D McLean,
Col M J Wicks,	Capt J C McManus,
Col Landon Haynes,	Mr Thos H Allen,
Capt Wm Ashford,	Maj Dick Mason,
Hon Sam Jones,	Mr Geo C Holmes,
Col A J Kellar,	Mr J M Keating,
A E Frankland,	Judge P T Scruggs,
Col Robert Looney,	W B Hunt,
Col R J Morgan,	Mr B J Semmes,
Dr Frank Rice,	Judge Tom Browne,
Dr D F Goodwyn,	Col J M Patrick, sr.,
Mr G W Jones,	Col W F Taylor,

Col D Cockrell.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Col J B Edmondson,	Capt A J Black,
Maj Freeman,	Mr A Woodward,
Capt Mont Pepper,	Mr D J Doyle,
Mr Jake Woods,	Mr John Woods,
Mr Charles James,	Mr Lou Leubrie.

☞ The proper Rosettes, etc., will be designated hereafter.

☞ Dancing will begin at 12 o'clock, and continue until 11 o'clock p.m.

☞ Tickets of admission for Gentleman and Ladies, One Dollar. aug17

Central Park.

THE CITIZEN'S PICNIC

AT Central Park will be celebrated by the citizens of Memphis, on

Tuesday, August 17th Instant.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen, all Nationalities, and the public, one and all, are cordially invited. The Committee of Arrangements being gentlemen of high standing, it is expected to be one of the grandest affairs of the season. See programme.

Trains will leave the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot at 10½ o'clock a.m., and 1, 3, 4, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9:45 and 11:30 p.m. The last train will return to the city at 1 o'clock a.m. (night). A special train will leave Germantown and intermediate stations for the Park at 8 o'clock p.m.

The Park will be beautifully illuminated; so those who may be prevented by business from coming by day can come after nightfall. A fine band of music is engaged for the occasion, and all kinds of refreshments will be on the grounds. aug15

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL.

TERRY & MITCHELL,

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 329 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock—the heaviest ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTMENTS and prices we can offer at least equal inducements with EASTERN MARKETS, especially as the greater part of our stock was brought in early in the season, and previous to the late advance. aug17

ELECTIO'S.

Poplar Street Turnpike.

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, at 4 and 1/2 o'clock p.m., at ROYSTER, TREVEVANT & CO.'S, there will be a meeting of the Stockholders in the SHELBY COUNTY TURNPIKE COMPANY (Poplar street), for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and Officers of said COMPANY. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

W. T. AVERY,
H. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. CLAYTON,
FRANK TAPP,
N. CORONNA,
aug17 Commissioners.

STOCK MERCHANTS.

R. L. EDMONDS, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. WILLIAMS, Lavaca, Texas.

Bluff City Stock Yard!

EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, Prop'rs,

Live Stock Commission Merchants

Corner Linden and Clinton Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
aug14

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS.

CINCINNATI DRY GOODS

PRICE CURRENT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

WE annex Current Prices in this market for a few well-known brands of

COTTONS AND WOOLENS,

and invite attention to the large stocks held here, and offered at an uniformly LOW RATES as can be found East, subject to a cash discount:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A 17	Stark A, 16½
Indian Head, 17	Augusta, 15½
Appleton A, 16½	Mt. Vernon, 13
Pepperell E, 15½	Pepperell O, 13½
Pepperell R, 15½	Pepperell N, 18½

BLEACHED COTTONS.

New York Mills, 25	Clinton C, 13½
Wamsutta, 22½	Social L, 13
Lonsdale, 18½	Portsmouth E, 10½
Hope, 15½	Boot R, 10

COLORED COTTONS.

50 Union Check, 26½	20 Union Check, 25
18 Union Check, 22½	Kennebec, 25

TICKINGS.

Connestoga C. C. A. 21	Connestoga C. G., 25½
Connestoga G. M., 25	Connestoga, extra, 30

FLANNELS.

Ballard Vale and others at Agents' Price List.
Raritan Pepellants, $1.
Monitor Gold Mixed, $1.15.
Monson's Satinets, 55.

Clark's and "Sterling" SPOOL COTTON, 80c.

Alexander, Court, Courvoisier and Grand Duchess KID GLOVES at Eastern prices.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,
aug17 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

E. EDWARDS CLARKE. THADDEUS S. ELY. WILSON O. HARVEY.

CLARKE, ELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 300 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS : : TENNESSEE

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river always insured unless otherwise instructed.

We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER,

Commission Merchants,

No. 45 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI : : : OHIO

MANUFACTURERS' Agents for Anchor cotton mills and Eagle cotton mills, Pittsburg, Pa.; Auburn cotton mills, Auburn, N. Y.; Zanesville cotton mills, Zanesville, O.; Indiana cotton mills, Cannelton, Indiana; Alberton mills, Alberton, Md.; Delaware manufacturing company, Delaware, O. Brown sheetings and shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" "Osnaburgs;" Cotton, Duck and Twills for awning and steamboat covers, awning stripes, Ohio sheet and chandler's wick, cotton yarns and batting; "Delaware Flax Bagging. Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

OFFICIAL.

Assets of the City of Memphis,

JULY 1st, 1869.

ASSETS—REAL ESTATE.

Navy Yard ground, West Promenade street	$ 250,000 00
Navy Yard ground, East Promenade street	360,000 00
Exchange Building, used for City Hospital	75,000 00
Exchange Building, used for City Offices	30,000 00
25 acres land between Wolf and Mississippi rivers	10,000 00
Part of lot 140, on Main street, Engine house	10,000 00
Part of lots 283, 284, Adams and Sec'd streets	70,000 00
Part of lot 3, block 17, west side of Shelby street	8,000 00
Part of lot 1, block 51, east side of De Soto street	8,000 00
Part of lot —, block 84, on Beale and Hernando, Market-house	50,000 00
Part of lot —, block 413, North Market-house	90,000 00
Part of lot —, block 293, Poplar street	800 00
Part of country lot near Orleans street	500 00
51 acres land on Hernando road	10,000 00
15 acres land on M. & O. R. R., Home for Homeless	15,000 00

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Engines, teams, office furniture, safes, instruments, etc	61,135 00

STOCKS.

Memphis and Ohio railroad, $174,500; Miss. and Tenn. railr'd, $250,000	424,500 00
Memphis and Little Rock railroad, $350,000; Big Creek plankr'd, $6000	356,000 00

SUNDRIES.

S. Tate et al., bond, account $274,000; coupon account, $23,224 93	297,224 93
Bills receivable, $13,733 32; Bank Republic, $588 20	14,321 52
Gayoso Gas Company, $1000; E. W. Clarke, $210 71	1,210 71
Memphis and Little Rock railroad, coupon interest	222,675 00
T. E. Brown & Co., bond, loan $275,000; R. Topp, $38,000	313,000 00
Forrest, Mitchell & Co., paving bills	95,393 12
City taxes past due, to be collected	262,761 36
City taxes 23d corporate year, to be collected	600,000 00
Profit and loss, or excess of liabilities	862,845 81
Total	$4,029,267 96

LIABILITIES—BONDS.

Post bonds, six per cent., issued	$2,680,000 00
Post bonds, ten per cent., issued	38,000 00
Paving bonds, six per cent., issued	387,000 00

COUPONS.

Past due coupons	244,617 31
Coupons due January, 1870	108,290 00

BILLS PAYABLE.

Bills payable, due July 1, 1869, $132,549; Due January 1, 1870, $118,684 45; Balance due in 1870, $90,166 95; Total issued	342,359 40

LEDGER BALANCES.

Due individuals	105,000 00

SCRIP.

Outstanding warrants	130,387 56

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

This amount	21,143 70

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Estimating current expenses to January 1, 1870	95,280 00
Total	$4,029,267 96

Respectfully submitted,
R. D. BAUGH, City Controller.
Received and ordered published. aug17

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WALLACE, VAN PELT & GIBSON, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Robert Wallace withdrawing. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 285½ Main street, by the remaining partners, Messrs. VAN PELT & GIBSON, who assume responsibility for all liabilities, and to whom all outstanding indebtedness must be paid. The old business must be closed up, and it is therefore necessary for those indebted to the house to settle at once.

R. WALLACE.
N. A. VAN PELT.
A. D. GIBSON.

August 14, 1869.

IT will be seen from the above that I have withdrawn from the firm of Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson. In retiring I take occasion to thank my old friends, and the public generally, for the generous patronage heretofore extended, and to recommend the remaining partners as eminently worthy of their confidence and patronage. R. WALLACE.
August 16, 1869. aug17

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley NAVIGATION COMPANY

—OF THE—

South and West,

No 24 1-2 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Capital Stock, - - - $1,000,000

Shares, - - - - - - $100 each

B. BLOOMFIELD, - - - - General Agent
THOMAS J. HORRELL, - - - - Local Agent

To the owners of Real Estate in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama:

THE Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of LOW PRESSURE Steamboats, to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will carry less steam, make better time, land freight and passengers without rounding to, and, by means of endless chains and elevators, receive grain in bulk, and discharge it (if for shipment) directly on board the vessel intended to receive it, instead of the present mode of putting it first on shore, thereby saving time, labor and expense. The boats will also be divided into distinct compartments so, if they encounter snags, or any accident should happen to the hull, the boat will not be endangered. They will also have complete apparatus for extinguishing fire by steam, and conducting water over the vessel for domestic use; and will be in every respect safer, swifter, and better adapted for carrying passengers and freight, and at a cheaper rate than any boats now navigating the Mississippi river.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining cash subscriptions to any enterprise, no matter how great its merit, the Company have determined to receive subscriptions in Land to the Capital Stock. In doing so we have at once a substantial basis; and as it is very reasonably expected that within a short time lands will considerably appreciate in value, this plan will afford us a source of revenue entirely separate and distinct, and when added to the expected earnings of the boats, cannot, in the natural course of things, fail to make the stock a profitable investment. Parties having land which produces them little or nothing, but on which they are paying taxes, and which cannot be sold at present, except at a great sacrifice, and perhaps not at all, will, on reflection, see this to be an excellent and unusual plan for realizing on them, as the certificates of stock of a company can be much more readily disposed of than lands.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company are now open at the office, 24½ Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Parties at a distance desiring to subscribe lands must send to the local agents abstract of title, mortgage certificates, evidence that the taxes have been paid, testimony of responsible parties respecting the value of the land, price, and, in fact, all information necessary to give the Company a satisfactory idea of the land offered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. R. BENTON, Secretary.

J. T. SWAYNE, - - President.

Books for the subscription of stock to the above named Company are now open at

Their Office, No. 12 Jefferson street,

Where all persons desirous of subscribing to the capital stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.

A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 14, 1869. aug15

SCHOOLS.

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

REV. THOMAS W. HUMES, D. D., President.
JOHN K. PAINE, M. A., Professor Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
FRED. D. ALLEN, M. A., Ancient Languages.
F. M. GRACE, M. A., English Language and Literature.
FRANK H. BRADLEY, M. A., Geology and Mineralogy.
R. DEAN DOW, M. A., Professor Agriculture and Architecture.
J. B. BARKER, M. A., French and German.
R. L. KIRKPATRICK, M. A., Latin Language and Literature.
W. O. ATWATER, Ph. D., Agricultural Chemistry.
Winter Session opens September 15, 1869.
Three courses of study (Agricultural, Classical and Scientific) are now open.
Send for a catalogue. WM. RULE, Sec'y.
aug15

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama.

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug15

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School on

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it.

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family.

For circulars apply at bookstores, or 103 Monroe street. aug15

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

212 Desoto Street.

Miss E. P. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, } Principals.

WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug12

The Fall Session of

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Tennessee,

WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
Rev. JOHN H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers.
aug3

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Rent.

THE ALABAMA LIME WAREHOUSE, Nos. 187 and 189 Jefferson street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One fine Durham Cow, giving eighteen quarts milk daily. Also, one heavy iron axle wagon. Also, for rent, the Cottage House, 374 Beale street, eight rooms, garden, stable, etc. Rent, $30. Inquire at the house or at Lime Depot. aug17

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. R. M. ESTES,
jy29 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 35 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residence. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a great opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and other will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.
July 2, 1869. [jy3d&w] D. F. PALMER.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 69 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. O. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.
Ledger copy. aug13

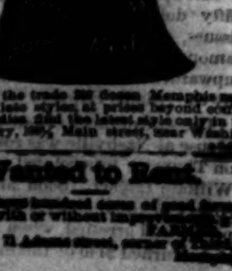
Distillery for Sale

In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallons capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.

For particulars inquire of
ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 2 Promenade street,
aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

SKIRTS.



I OFFER the trade 300 dozen Memphis made skirts, late style, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 285½ Main street, near Washington. aug17

Wanted to Rent.

TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER, 11 Adams street, corner of Front, Memphis. au 5

DAILY AVALANCHE.

TUESDAY, ::::: AUGUST 17, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

All Business Letters should be addressed to "AVALANCHE," Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn. tf

Notice to the Public.—All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every two weeks. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following places and hotels:
Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the Avalanche.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the Daily Avalanche mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month. tf

Old papers, suitable for wrapping, for sale at this office by the hundred.

Smoke Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham. 2t

The School Fund.—Our telegraphic column informs us that the Tennessee School Fund business is again to be agitated. The often-arrested Rutter has been taken into custody again.

Any one who has a comfortable house, with about four rooms, with kitchen, etc., within ten minutes' walk of Court Square, can find a punctual, permanent tenant by addressing "Como," at this office. North or east of Court Square preferred. 3t

Lost—Near the residence of Mr. Waggoner, on Pigeon Roost road, a white setter dog, with yellow ears and three yellow spots on his back; tail recently nipped. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery at the Peabody Hotel. 2t

Call for Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham smoking tobacco. 2t

Gentlemen, Please Take Notice.—Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.
M. Kraus, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham smoking tobacco is sold by all cigar dealers. 2t

Messrs. Dalton & Price, under Commercial Hotel, Jefferson street, execute job printing of all kinds, promptly, splendidly, and at low prices. Their assortment of types and material generally is first-rate, and they employ none but the most competent printers. Leave orders.

To My Old Customers and Friends.—When you need any choice family groceries, or anything in the feed line, you can find me at all times with Mr. Geo. Kellogg, No. 414 Main street, just north of Beale, where I will be pleased to wait on you and guarantee entire satisfaction. Please give me a call, and see if I can please you. [3t] Geo. B. Becktell.

Smokers, try Eureka or Gold Leaf Durham. 2t

Ladies, Please Take Notice.—Just received, a large lot of hoop skirts, 50c each; another lot corsets, $1; another lot ladies' hose, $1 75 per dozen; another lot linen towels, $1 50 per dozen; besides, we offer our entire stock at great bargains, to make room for fall trade. M. Kraus & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

French Styles for Gentlemen. Our neighbor, J. Leroy, of No. 19 Jefferson street, is one of the most accomplished merchant tailors in the South, and is in regular receipt of the latest French styles, which he makes up in the most artistic manner. He is not only French in name but French in experience, having devoted the best years of his life to the study of his profession in Paris; added to which, he has had an experience of some years in leading Southern cities. His goods are of the best descriptions, and his fits are faultless. Gentlemen desiring clothing made to order in the latest and most approved styles, should call as above before going elsewhere.

The best in use—Durham smoking tobacco. 2t

The New Railroad Connection with St. Louis.—A dispatch from Mr. Thomas Allen, President of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, mentions the opening of that road to Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky., and that regular trains will be put on Wednesday. This gives Memphis—except ferriage of the Mississippi at Columbus—an "all rail connection with St. Louis." The distance is 346 miles—ten shorter than by the Cairo route. It is understood that the completion of this road will reduce the time between Memphis and St. Louis to twenty hours.

Ask for Spanish flavored Durham; take no other. 2t

Hints About the New Counterfeit.—To effectually guard the public from loss by the cleverly executed ten dollar United States notes now in circulation, orders have been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington instructing the Assistant United States Treasurers to retain all genuine ten dollar greenbacks which they may receive. All the bills of this denomination once again in the hands of the Government will not be reissued. Photographs of the dangerous counterfeits, somewhat larger than the originals, are also being prepared by the Government for the use of the business community. With the aid of these photographic copies, it is expected that these dangerous counterfeits will be readily detected.

MEMPHIS.

Her Improvements, Resources and Prospects, from a Louisiana Standpoint.

In a late letter from Memphis to his journal, Judge C. A. DeFrance, editor of the Carroll [La.] *Record*, published at Lake Providence, says:

"The railroad system is still energetically pressed forward, and while making important additional extensions to the East, Memphis is throwing out her Little Rock road, that will give her a sure and direct connection with the Southern Pacific from El Paso. It is her railroad system that gives Memphis business importance; her river connections are by no means as complete as she is entitled to. A few packets go for the vast Arkansas and White river trade, but the bulk of it is done by the St. Louis and Cincinnati boats. I called the attention of some of the merchants to the fact that while in former years Memphis had regular Vicksburg and bend packets, and controlled a large amount of that trade, that now they did nothing at all below the mouth of Arkansas; and they admitted that St. Louis had cut them out of it, but said they intended looking after that trade again. There is no doubt of the future commercial greatness of Memphis, if she only uses the resources that lie in her grasp; and, indeed, there is much here now to mark a high status—fine and spacious hotels, large and commodious church edifices with able and eloquent ministers, merchant princes in all branches, numerous banks, insurance companies with well established capatals, river connection with the West and South, and railroad connection with the North and East, these combinations certainly make up a first-class city, or ought to do so."

It is impossible for intelligent gentlemen with eyes in their heads to ignore the giant strides Memphis is making toward commercial and financial greatness. And we think our friend of the *Record* can be assured that the efforts now making to open the rich parish of Carroll to close commercial relations with Memphis, will be pushed to a success. That trade belongs to, and must come to, Memphis; and the day once at hand, our merchants will not be slow to avail themselves of the columns of the *Record* to present their claims to its readers.

An Extensive Concern.—The boot and shoe trade of Memphis is admirably conducted, and elicits much commendation from all who have business connection with our city. It is strictly a wholesale trade, and employs a large amount of capital, which enables our merchants in that line to compete very sharply with Eastern markets, particularly at the present time, on account of the fact that the stocks now on hand were purchased mostly in anticipation of the late advance East, and were brought here just in time to meet with the advantage of the low rates of freight now offered by the competing lines of railroad between the East and Southwest. By the time business fairly opens for the fall months we expect to see prices here fully as low, if not lower, than in the East. Especially are these remarks true with regard to the extensive establishment of Terry & Mitchell, No. 329 Main street. This enterprising firm have lately enlarged their establishment, and have now on hand a larger stock of boots, shoes, hats and caps than has ever been opened in Memphis. Large as is their new establishment, it is crowded from roof to cellar with the magnitude of the stock which their foresight and enterprise led them to bring in during the dull season, in anticipation of a large fall and winter trade, and as a means of giving increased character to the wholesale boot and shoe business of Memphis, in showing that goods can be sold here as cheap as in the East, and that our merchants can offer as large and well assorted stocks as can be found in the largest city of the Union. Not only is the stock of Messrs. Terry & Mitchell large, but it is well assorted, and exhibits excellent taste and judgment in point of selection. It is divided off into various departments, so that buyers can select to the best advantage and with celerity. We would advise country merchants to call and examine this stock. Even if they do not buy, they can at least see and learn much that will be to their advantage. The establishment is No. 329 Main street, near the corner of Union, and it sells to merchants only.

The Eureka and Gold Leaf Durham s Spanish flavored. 2t

Carbonic Acid Gas.—We mentioned on Sunday the death of a man, on Horn Lake road, from suffocation in a well. The man was a negro (James Gore), who, on Saturday morning, was lowered into a well on the grounds of Mr. Cole, seven miles from the city. Suspecting there was "fire-damp" in the well, arrangements had been made to draw Gore up when he should give the signal. This was done, but the man had breathed the poisonous gas, and fell from the bucket to the bottom, whence a rescue was attempted, at the hazard of another life, but in vain. 'Squire Norton held an inquest over the body, when a verdict was returned agreeably with the above facts. It is surprising that there should be such a general ignorance of the fact that the "fire damp" is carbonic acid gas, is much heavier than air, and that it therefore lies at the lower part of the well or cellar in which it may make its appearance. This gas will not support combustion, and that is why it is called the "fire damp," and its presence in a well may be readily known by letting down a lighted candle before any person is allowed to descend. If the light is extinguished as the candle reaches the lower level, the fatal carbonic acid gas is present, and it is death to descend. When the gas is present water should be thrown down in spray as much as possible, until a candle will burn in the well.

Cotton and Supplies.—In our advertising columns will be found the card of Morris, Lee & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors. It is one of the most responsible houses in Memphis, and devotes special attention to the sale of cotton and furnishing of plantation supplies. Its location is in Lee Block, Union street. The firm represents a large planting interest in Fayette county, and has a good connection throughout West Tennessee and in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Glassware, etc., at Auction!! This (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, by Gottlieb & Ezekiel, Corner Second and Adams Streets.

Business Change.—Our advertising columns announce a change in the well-known firm of Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson. Mr. Wallace has withdrawn, and Messrs. Van Pelt & Gibson, who are too well and favorably known in the community to require introduction, will continue business at the old place, 269½ Main street. They keep on hand a large and fine stock of boots and shoes, to which constant accessions are being made. Mr. Wallace, the retiring partner, as well as those remaining, have our best wishes for success.

Union Street Fire.—At half-past four o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the frame blacksmith shop at the corner of Union and Wellington streets, owned by Mr. Harrison. There was no chance of saving the slightly-put-together building, although the fire engines were on hand, and it was entirely destroyed. There must have been an incendiary at work in this case.

The Chancellorship.—Yesterday Chancellor Smith and his counsel, Chas. Kortrecht, Channing Richards and J. C. McDarell, and Judge Hunter, with Colonel John Bullock and W. P. Dickenson, his counsel, were before Chancellor Harris, at Germantown, in the matter of the contested Chancellorship. On motion of Judge Hunter, the case was continued until October 4, 1869. Fifty-seven witnesses have given their depositions.

Robertson's Commercial College No. 267 Main Street.—Studies will be resumed at this Institution on Monday, August 23d. Open day and evening the entire year. 1w

Promptness in paying debts is a habit indispensable to every good business man. Credit is a necessity of life, but it must not be abused. A fire insurance policy is only good when it is in a responsible company—one that pays its just losses promptly and fully. There is no business extant that requires the exercise of so much confidence to make it successful as life insurance. It is a present investment, or sowing the seed for a future reaping. It is the exercising of the noblest feelings of our nature for the benefit of our loved ones who remain behind when we pass away. With many it is the *only* provision they can make to secure their families from want when they themselves pay the debt of nature. The number of sudden deaths among our leading citizens that have lately taken place has startled the whole community; and it brings to the minds of all the duty of an immediate preparation, for they know not the day or hour in which they shall be called away. The following certificate shows how one of our neighbor's family has been provided for. It speaks for itself, and shows the manner in which the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company pays its losses, and is its regular rule, not the exception:

"Received, Memphis, Tennessee, August 14, 1869, of J. S. Chapin, Agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, five thousand dollars, it being the amount in full of the insurance on the life of my late husband, F. A. Mahler, No. 12 Union street.

"He died July 30th, only fifteen days since, and for the promptness in paying the loss, not taking the usual sixty days which is allowed by the terms of the policy, nor deducting for interest, for anticipating the time of payment, please accept for yourself and for the officers of your company my sincere thanks.

"Mrs. Lizzie Mahler."

All wishing to insure are invited to call at the General Agency, No. 36 Union street, and obtain a policy.
J. S. Chapin, General Agent.

The Confederate Picnic.—An advertisement elsewhere gives a list of the gentlemen comprising the various committees appointed relative to the proposed Confederate picnic. This promises to be one of the most pleasant, as well as profitable affairs of the kind ever given in the city. We do not doubt that thousands of our best citizens will attend, lending their presence and patronage to the noble purpose the proceeds are to subserve. And certainly hundreds, if not thousands, who cannot make it convenient to attend, will contribute to the fund by purchasing tickets. The net proceeds of this picnic will be devoted to indigent and helpless ex-Confederate soldiers, and to indigent widows and orphans of men who yielded their lives in behalf of the "Lost Cause." The object appeals directly to not only those who followed that flag, and Southern sympathizers generally, but to those who fought under another flag. Benevolence is not penned in by army lines. It is universal, and speaks to all alike. Let there be an immense attendance, and a showing in the treasurer's account which will carry gladness to the heart of hundreds of the distressed.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 233 Main street. tf

The Courts.

Criminal Court.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This court met at nine o'clock, and continued in session until yesterday evening at seven o'clock, doing a heavy day's work. During the day the following cases were brought up for trial and determined, to-wit:

State vs. Isaac Badams, indicted for larceny from the person; verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Wade Bolton (colored), indicted for larceny; verdict, guilty, and punishment fixed at three years.

State vs. Albert Locke, alias William Bruce, charged with grand larceny; found guilty, and punishment fixed at three years.

State vs. George Hines, arraigned for grand larceny; found guilty; punishment fixed at three years.

The defendant in the last case was represented by Messrs. Sale, Coleman, and Cook; State, by Attorney General Horrigan.

The order in the matter of the suspension of J. W. Stryker, as appears from the record, was revoked on Friday last.

To-day the regular calendar will be proceeded with.

Old Citizens.—It will be seen by our St. Louis telegram that one of the best known of old Memphis citizens, J. Worsham, brother of the builder of the Worsham House, died there on Sunday. We have, also, to announce the death of another Memphis citizen, Dr. Samuel Gilbert, who, after a long period of bodily suffering, died on Sunday. The doctor was a man of much force and originality of character, who had made his way to fortune by native shrewdness, talent and a kind of natural skill in certain departments of medicine. He was a man of kind heart, hospitable and genial. We cannot record his death without a sigh for the loss of another old citizen who had won for himself respect and affection.

Fire on Second Street.—Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning the fire bells rung out a sharp alarm. A fire had broken out on Second, between Madison and Monroe streets, in the rear of the stable occupied by Mr. McCaffrey. By ready and vigorous effort the flames were confined to the part of the stable where the fire broke out, and the horses and stock came off safe. The circumstances lead to a belief that the fire was the result of malice, or a love of mischief or plunder. This occurrence will probably add to the feeling that exists in the locality where it occurred against shingle roofs and frame edifices.

Groceries and Cotton.—The card of the old and extensive grocery, provision and cotton house of Clarke, Ely & Co. appears in another column. It is one of the heaviest and most responsible firms in Memphis, and does a wholesale trade exclusively, selling always at the lowest market rates. A large stock is now on hand, to which the attention of country merchants is invited. Cotton will be sold to the best advantage, and shippers may rely upon prompt and satisfactory returns.

The stockholders of the Memphis and White's Station Rock Road met at Johnson's, on the State Line Road, Saturday, to organize, by the election of officers, etc. It was discovered, however, that the charter provided that public notice of twenty days must be given of such proceeding, and a committee having been appointed to give such notice, the meeting adjourned without further business. About twenty-five thousand dollars stock has been subscribed, and it is proposed to proceed to work as soon as practicable.

Personal.—Mr. J. W. McCown, of the popular clothing house of Sproule & McCown, has returned, after a somewhat protracted absence in the East, purchasing goods and recreating. Mac's appearance furnished indubitable evidence that his summer tour has agreed with him immensely. He has selected a very large stock of fashionable clothing for the fall trade.

Post Office Appointments.—On Thursday last the following appointments were promulgated from our Postoffice: James H. Rhodes, between Memphis, Tennessee, and Grenada, Mississippi, vice John T. Boyle, resigned; Moses Hopkins, between Canton, Mississippi, and Jackson, Tennessee, vice W. H. Lancashire, removed; John E. Carpenter, between Memphis, Tennessee, and Bowling Green, Kentucky, vice Wm. D. Ray, removed.

Raleigh Springs.—Thursday evening another of those delightful balls will be given at Raleigh Springs. Fine music in attendance; and a train, leaving Memphis at eight p.m., connects with omnibuses at Wells' Station.

Commissioner Delano has decided that revenue stamps cannot, under any circumstances, be redeemed. A dealer in tobacco applied for the privilege of transferring stamps from a lot of boxes, the contents of which had been rendered worthless. The request was denied, under the above decision.

PICNIC COMMITTEE MEETING.

Bids for Privileges at the Confederate Relief Association.

The committee appointed by the Confederate Soldiers' Relief Association to make arrangements for the annual picnic met yesterday afternoon, when the Subcommittee on Refreshments made the following report, which was received and adopted:

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Your Sub-committee on Refreshments begs leave to report that they have opened the bids for the privileges and find them as follows:

FOR THE BAR.

J. Birmingham, $400.
D. L. Gillis, $375.
Ed. Webber, $100 and half net receipts.
T. W. O'Donnell, $275.
Farris & Harkey, $160 and 20 per cent. net profits.
White House Saloon, $50 and one-fourth net profit.
Alex. McCullough, $250.
John Thomas, $256.

In accordance with the terms of the bid and the agreement of the committee, we have accepted the bid of Mr. Bermingham for four hundred dollars ($400); and award to him the exclusive right to sell all spirituous, vinous and malt liquors sold on the grounds on that day.

For confectionery, the following bids were received: Charles Howard, sixty dollars; B. Rocco, fifty dollars; J. C. Van Brocklin, fifty-five dollars. Charles Howard being highest, was received according to terms.

For refreshments there was but one bid, and that was of so unsatisfactory a nature that we have determined to advertise further for bids for the privilege.

The following letter, from Mrs. Hunter, together with eleven splendid rosettes, was received, and a vote of thanks passed to the kind donor:

The Picnic Committee of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association:

Gentlemen: You will please accept the accompanying rosettes, with my best wishes and prayers for the advancement of your Association, and that the Picnic which you are about to give may be one that will be productive of a bounteous surplus, to be distributed in a manner that we all feel and know will be good, by your honorable officers and members.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. M. C. Hunter.

Memphis, August 16, 1869.

A report was received and adopted from Captain Harvey Mathes, stating that he had waited upon Hon. Colonel Heiskell as delegated, and that gentleman had consented to act as orator of the day and deliver the address.

At the request of the same gentlemen, Captain English was appointed to act as Treasurer in his stead, he being absent from the city.

On a resolution offered by Charles Sengstack, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Badges: Messrs. Sengstack, Black, and Pollard. Captain English was also appointed to have the car track watered. Arrangements were made for the publication of a proper programme, and the committee adjourned till Wednesday at four o'clock.

News in Brief.

The weather was intolerably warm Sunday and yesterday.

The medical profession complain of a disgustingly healthy summer.

The legal profession complain of very little litigation and very considerable impecuniosity.

The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1868 received in Memphis came to hand just this day last year.

General Alcorn, of Mississippi, spoke at Hernado yesterday. A synopsis appears in our telegraph columns.

Rain prophesies from sure hands will be gladly received and duly acknowledged by a dust-disgusted public.

It may be a timely warning to say that low water in the cistern will not make beer or whisky economical substitutes.

A "social" gathering at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the other day, had among the amusements a "bear-fight and gander-pulling."

A New York dispatch mentions the arrest of Mr. George R. Rutter, charged with embezzling six hudred thousand dollars of the Tennessee School Fund.

Commissioner Richards did not hold a Police court yesterday morning. It will be seen by another paragraph that he was at Germantown, in connection with the Smith and Hunter case.

Clarke, Ely & Co. received yesterday a fine open boll of cotton from the plantation of J. M. Hewitt, on St. Francis river. He has three hundred and fifty acres in excellent condition.

Mr. M. Combs, jr., yesterday advised us that an Avalanche paragraph Sunday was incorrect in mentioning him as the party who arrested somebody for stealing a pistol. It was not him, but a man named Jordan.

Colonel Charlie Decker, the Tennessee dwarf, now here visiting his relatives, offers to wager one hundred dollars, and put up the "stamps," that his weight is not more than half that of Tom Thumb.

Dr. H. B. Blackburn, of "over the river," is growing some monster watermelons, for a specimen of which we are indebted to the courtesy of our friends, Messrs. R. G. Craig & Co., seedsmen. It was pronounced A No. 1.

Mr. H. O. Williams received yesterday the first open boll of cotton from the upper counties of Arkansas. It was raised by Mr. Wheeler, on the Craighead place, and gives evidence of an excellent crop. It was picked several days ago.

Mrs. Rolliston, a most estimable resident of Paducah, who, because of her Southern sympathies, was banished to Canada in 1864 by the brutal General Paine, was in the city yesterday, *en route* to her old home in North Alabama.

A loaded dray yesterday passed over the person of Edward O'Donnell, who was driving it at the time along Union street, between Main and Front. The man escaped with less serious injury than might have been expected from the amount of the load.

Mr. Poindexter, who was badly injured in the eye during an assault made upon him at the corner of Gayoso and Shelby streets, last week, is suffering at the hospital from unfavorable symptoms. The inflictor of the injury is at large.

Mr. John Nelson, manager of the new theater, Little Rock, passed yesterday, *en route* to the East for stars and a dramatic company for the coming season. Dramatics prospered in Little Rock last season, and Mr. N., who is a determined and energetic manager, is resolved to omit nothing to render his theater an attractive resort.

The French residents of many cities in the United States celebrated the one hundredth birth-day of Napoleon Bonaparte on Sunday. We heard of no observance among the French residing in Memphis. Our strict Sunday laws are an obstruction to any Sunday public ceremonial of that character, and the French of this city are not connected, we believe, by any national organization, not even a *Societe de Bienfaisance.*

The owners of cisterns are dreading a "low-water term," and the owners of water-drays are preparing for a fall campaign, which many prophesy will be profitable to them. The amount of summer rain that fell West and South this year was immensely above the average, and it is commonly expected that a "dry fall" is before us. Those who have water in their cisterns will do well to institute "a course of rigid economy."

Colonel Tom. W. Neal, of the Dyersburg *State Gazette*, is at the Peabody. The *Gazette's* circulation is in a country whose trade belongs to Memphis, but has been mainly diverted elsewhere, because of deficient means of communication with this city. The completion of the Mississippi River Railroad will render it valuable to our merchants, and those earliest in the field in the way of making business acquaintances with the good people of Dyer and Lauderdale will derive the greatest benefit therefrom.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis [illegible] August 16, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather continues warm; the heat yesterday was quite oppressive. The river here is declining steadily, at the rate of a half inch per hour. At Cairo and St. Louis the river is falling, with a fair stage of water between the two places. The Ohio is falling from Pittsburg down to Cairo, with four feet on the bars above Louisville. Four feet scant is reported in the canal, and five feet on the bars in the lower Ohio. The Arkansas is still receding, with seventeen inches above Little Rock, and thirty inches from there out to the mouth. White river is falling, with five feet in the channel from Duvall's Bluff out, and thirty inches between there and Augusta.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Legal Tender, White river.
" Nightingale, Arkansas river.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Nightingale, Cincinnati.
" G. W. Cheek, Friar's Point.
" T. H. Allen, Arkansas river.

IN PORT.

Belle Memphis, Legal Tender, St. Francis, and W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a fair amount of business on the wharf yesterday, with a good number of arrivals and departures.

The Thomas H. Allen cleared for Arkansas river with an excellent trip.

The Ike Hammett arrived last evening with two monitors in tow *en route* for New Orleans.

The Geo. W. Cheek, for Friar's Point, was full of people and had a good list of freight.

The Nightingale came in from the Arkansas and left for Cincinnati in the evening.

The Julia, of Vicksburg, passed down well laden.

The Rubicon, for St. Louis, had a fair list of passengers.

The Thompson Dean will pass down this morning for New Orleans.

The Nick Longworth and Alaska, from the Ohio river, will pass down to-day for New Orleans.

The Great Republic will be down to-morrow for New Orleans.

The Mollie Able, Emma No. 3 and Mary Houston are due from New Orleans.

Mr. Abe Ross, the elegant gentleman who presides over the saloon on the Legal Tender, has our thanks for favors. Abe is quite a favorite with the traveling public.

Captain W. L. Trask, who is a practical steamboatman, would make a suitable person for the Hull Inspectorship of this port. Steamboatmen desire practical men to be selected for local inspectors for this port.

The packets report only seventeen inches of water in the Arkansas above Little Rock, and thirty inches from Little Rock out.

The Alaska and Nick Longworth, over due from the Ohio, have been fighting the sand bars in the Ohio, and will have a hard time in getting out on the present stage of water.

The elegant passenger steamer Legal Tender, Captain John Elliott, is the regular Tuesday White river mail packet, leaving to-day at five p.m. for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock railroad. The Legal Tender has superb passenger accommodations. Captain Joe Elliott has charge of the office, assisted by Matt Glass and John Chamberlin, two attentive and accommodative clerks.

The Des Arc was taken out on the dock last evening. She will be thoroughly overhauled and put in complete order.

The crops throughout the country are suffering for rain.

Captain Reube. Haines returned from Hot Springs yesterday. He looks much improved.

The Mississippi will resume her regular trips in the Memphis and New Orleans trade about the middle of next month.

The Sam. J. Hale left Cincinnati Saturday evening for Memphis.

The Belle Memphis, Captain Crane, with Billy Bleckner in the office, leaves to-day at five p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis.

The W. A. Caldwell, in command of Captain Rube Haines, will resume her regular trips this week in the Arkansas river trade.

Jerry Lewis is always on hand to supply steamboats with fresh vegetables and tea.

Major Adams has named his new White river packet after our well known citizen, Mr. R. P. Walt. We trust she will be as successful, pecuniarily, as her namesake.

The Wharf-master, accompanied by Captain Simmonds and several Metropolitan Police, served notices on the owners of fish and flatboats that have usually blockaded the mouth of Wolf river, to move their crafts to some other point. The Wharf-master gave them until this morning to move out of Wolf river.

Sad Accident.—Charles Hans, first engineer of steamer Rob Roy, fell overboard opposite Mrs. Knight's, in Ouachita river, about half past seven a.m., last Sunday. His body was not found, though every effort was made by those on board to recover him. On missing him, the Rob Roy was put about and searched, but nothing could be seen of him. The deceased being subject to temporary fits, it is supposed that during an attack of the kind he fell overboard and sunk at once. He leaves a family either at New Albany, Indiana, or Louisville, Kentucky.

A scarce animal has been caught in Galena river. It looks like an alligator, and is scientifically named Alleghaniensis Salamandrops. It lives in water, eats flesh, and spares nothing it can devour. The Indians call it "Tweeg." Americans know it as Hell-bender, or Mud Devil.

Captain E. S. Butler, formerly of the steamer Warren Belle, died on the Yazoo river last week, rather suddenly, from erysipelas.

The banks from the dry docks down to the foot of Washington street are caving in very rapidly. There is not less than thirty feet of ground, which was once very valuable, gone into the river this spring, and if it keeps on the river will soon engulf the property in front of the Bradley block. Several parties, including Mr. R. P. Walt and Mr. Cocran, who own property where it is falling in so rapidly, have expressed a desire to us to assist the city authorities in building a break-water to change the channel. The above gentlemen spoken of will give five thousand dollars toward the work, and we think it essential for the Board of Aldermen to take some action in the matter, and without further delay make an appropriation of $25,000 to build a break-water. The most feasible plan spoken of by practical river men is to purchase a number of old salt boats along the Ohio river, load the same with stone, and sink them, commencing about one hundred yards above Wolf river, and extending about five hundred yards out in the river. This will change the channel and give us slack water from there down to Fort Pickering. We have seen break waters built in this manner, and they have never failed. Something should be done to save the remainder of our river front, and we hope the Board will give this their attention.

The temporary bridge at St. Anthony Falls was swept away by the force of the current, drowning two workmen who were out on the bridge at the time.

The Cairo and Evansville packet, the Cumberland, which exploded her boilers, near Shawneetown, Illinois, of which mention was made in our telegraph column Sunday morning, plied in the Memphis and Evansville trade last season. Marion Wright, of this city, is her chief clerk. We have not learned yet whether he was lost, there being eighteen or twenty lives lost by the accident. The Cumberland was an iron "clader" during the war, and at the time of the accident was an old boat.

The Cora, which was sunk in the upper river last week, was compelled to throw overboard part of her cargo to keep from breaking in two.

The Ohio river is getting very low, there being only four feet on the bar in the lower Ohio.

Captain Parisot's Yazoo packet was launched at Jeffersonville last Satur- [illegible] one hundred and sixty-five feet; beam, thirty feet; hold, six feet.

The [illegible], the regular St. Francis river packet, leaves to-day at five p.m. Messrs. Pain and Clark preside in the office.

A steamboat captain on the lakes was recently feeling his way along in the dark, when the lookout ahead sang out, "Schooner without a light!" It was a close shave, and as the steamer passed the schooner the captain sang out, "What are you doing with your schooner in the dark without [illegible]" To his dismay, the skipper, [illegible] Frenchman, answered: [illegible] a light?" To [illegible] your ole [illegible] who was a French [illegible]" and "Vat sa diable you do [illegible] steamboat in three-feet water, [illegible]" just then the steamer landed high and dry on a sand-bank.

One of the men who was elected for local inspector of this port by Houston and his party, has no practical knowledge of steamboats or steamboating.

We are glad to see that a number of merchants on Front street are taking some interest in the bend trade, and efforts will be made to reclaim much of the trade this season that has been going elsewhere for the past two years. We learn that the planters from Greenville up are very anxious to have Memphis put a good boat in the trade, the same being done, they express a willingness to give the boat their patronage and trade with Memphis.

The Liberty No. 2 will be taken out on the docks after the Des Arc comes off.

Two more suits have been commenced against the mail company in the courts at Louisville for loss of life by the 4th of December disaster.

If our merchants will patronize and help to sustain two or more New Orleans packets this season we will have two good packets in the trade, to commence with the Mississippi and Magenta; if not, the latter will ply between the mouth of White river and New Orleans, which will injure the Memphis trade.

The Commercial Convention to be held in the city of Dubuque on the 7th of September next, is one in the proceedings of which the men of Influence in the Mississippi Valley should actively participate. It is through such means we must arrest the attention of Congress and compel a recognition of our wants.

Prominent among the matters that will be canvassed by the Convention is the great need of Government aid in improving the navigable water courses of the Mississippi Valley.

The Mississippi river and tributaries afford an inland navigation of more than thirteen thousand miles. The region drained by its waters is of unsurpassed fertility and productiveness, constituting, all things considered, the happiest and most desirable abode for man that can be found on the surface of the earth. This great river, upon which there can be no exclusive rights, must forever remain free, and its carrying capacity will for all time exceed that of all the railroads that can be built. In no country have railroads been able to do all the work offered to them, much less can they expect to long control any considerable portion of the heavy trade of the Mississippi Valley. In the future, whatever subsidies of land or money Congress may be willing to grant for works and internal improvement, must be bestowed for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Steamboats.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Packet. For Helena, Jacksonport and Little Rock. LEGAL TENDER .... Elliott, Master. Leaves as above on TUESDAY, August 17, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
aug15 No. 2 Promenade street.

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.
MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.
One of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, August 23, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, August 28, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 30, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to
aug17 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Memphis and St Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
One of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer RUBICON, Monday, August 16, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, August 17, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, August 19, at 5 p.m.
Steamer LUMINARY, Friday, August 20, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, August 21, at 5 p.m.
Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West, Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 278 Main street. FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. aug15

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Summer Arrangement.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
The following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:
Str. THOS. H. ALLEN ...... Pritchard, master
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Str. OZARK .... Blasdel, master
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.
Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.
FORT GIBSON ...... John Woodburn, master
CLARKSVILLE ...... Reasoner, master
Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.
Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.
Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
On or about the 1st of September, the steamer W. A. Caldwell will take her place in the Line, leaving on Wednesdays, making a tri-weekly line.
The above company are now building two new boats for the Arkansas river, which will be finished about the 15th September, thus securing to their patrons a reliable tri-weekly line in high or low water.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company
White River Line.
The following elegant Passenger Packet will leave Memphis every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.:
NATOMA .... J. B. Davis, master
Making close connections at DuVall's Bluff with the railroad for Little Rock, and at Jacksonport with the steamer MOLLIE GRATZ for all points on upper White and Black rivers.
The above Company have now in course of construction a magnificent side-wheel steamer for this trade, which will be completed on or about the 1st of October, when she will be put in the line as the Saturday packet, the Natoma taking Thursday. Should, however, the trade demand it, there will be suitable boat put in on Thursday, until the completion of the new boat.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
aug11 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Marianna, Madison and Wittsburg.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Passenger Packet
ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM C. PAINE, Clerk.
Will leave Memphis for Helena, L'Anguille and St. Francis rivers every Tuesday, at 5 o'clock p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
aug3 299 Madison street.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.
Commencing on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer
ST. JOSEPH
Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy1

J. J. RAWLINGS. JNO. L. WEBB. JNO. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
We will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers [illegible] jy

T. R. DILLARD, J. W. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON, L. COFFIN.
DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 208 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of planters' supplies.
Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them.
All instructions strictly adhered to. aug8

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. R. F. DICKINSON.
Dickinson, Williams & Co
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)
Cotton Factors,
General Commission and Produce
MERCHANTS,
No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Having a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us we GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.
Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug8

W. W. GUY. D. C. PARK. J. R. M'CLELLAN. R. W. M'CLELLAN.
Guy, M'Clellan & Co,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Street,
Between Washington and Adams,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. aug8

F. LANE, Of F. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.
LANE, MOORE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. aug13

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,
Grocers, Cotton Factors,
Produce and Commission Merchants
No. 4 Howard's Row.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Commission for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. jy3

NOTICES.

Notice.

Lost or Mislaid, three real estate notes, executed to me by Mr. W. W. Davidson, the last of September or first of October, 1868, payable January, 1869, 1870, 1871, in the German National Bank of Memphis, Tenn. On the note due January, 1869, is a credit of fifty dollars, paid me in December, 1868. The loss of said notes not being discovered until the tenth of the present month, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said notes.
aug11 E. H. WHITEMORE.

Notice.

Office M. and A. River Packet Co., Little Rock, Ark., Aug 9, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug11

TO RESTAURATEURS, Confectioners And Saloon Keepers.

The Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association.

The Picnic Committee of the Confederate Soldiers' Relief and Historical Association is now ready to receive sealed bids for the Privileges of the ground for the Picnic, to be given at James Park, on Saturday, August 21st, as follows:

For the Bar Privilege.
This includes the right to sell all the spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, cigars and tobacco sold on the grounds on that day; the party bidding having the right to establish as many stands as he shall see fit.

For the Restaurant Privilege.
This includes all edibles, warm and cold, except such as are generally known as CONFECTIONARIES, and are mentioned under that head, the bidder having also the right to establish any number of stands that he may see fit.

For the Confectionary Privilege.
This includes ice cream, water ices, sherberts, bon-bons, candies or confections.

Conditions.
All bids are to be handed to the Secretary of the Committee on or before 4 o'clock Monday, August 16th. The bidder to state, in Written Words, the number of dollars offered for the Privilege, and to bind himself, in case the bid is accepted, to deposit that sum with Captain Harvey Mathes, Treasurer of the Committee, by 12 o'clock Thursday, August 19th.
The highest bid will, in every instance, be accepted, without reserve.
H. MOODE, Chairman.
F. L. JAMES, Secretary. aug12

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.

Books for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.
A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

Notice.

Office DeSoto Ins. and Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn., August 9, 1869.
The Capital Stock of the UNION AND PLANTERS' BANK, of Memphis, having been increased to
Six Hundred Thousand Dollars,
As originally called for by the Directory of this Company, it has this day been ordered that notice shall be given to Stockholders that an election for FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of said Bank will be held on
Saturday, August 21, 1869,
From 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., at the office of the People's Insurance Company, in this city.
Stockholders can vote in person or by proxy.
W. M. FARRINGTON, President
aug10 DeSoto Ins. and Trust Co.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL
The oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds, and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar Fence Post, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.
M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,
Office and Yard foot of Washington street, jy24&w near river.

GLASS.
French Window Glass.
Just received, per ship VINCENTUS VAN PAULO, direct from Antwerp,
1,500 boxes French Window Glass.
Of all sizes, at prices to compete with American brands, and much superior in quality.
aug12 ORGILL BROS. & CO.

REWARD.

$200 Reward.

For the delivery of William Seaver, (who murdered Michael Dougherty at Elmwood Cemetery, on Sunday, July 25, 1869,) into the hands of the Sheriff of Shelby county.
ELMWOOD CEMETERY CO. $100
SAM'L W. PHILLIPS $50
RICHARD DOUGHERTY $50
aug

COAL AND WOOD.
J. J. McCARDY,
Dealer in Coal and Wood,
Office, 247 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson.
Has for sale the best Pittsburg coal and the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug10

STATEMENT
—OF THE—
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit
Life Insurance Company
Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.
The Capital Stock of the Company consists of [illegible] shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested ..... [illegible]
The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS.

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 5-20 reg'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 6 per cent. 1873	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. State bonds, July, Brooklyn City 7 pr. ... Albany " 6 "			[illegible]
Total stocks and bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cash on hand			[illegible]
" in bank			[illegible]
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc.			[illegible]
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple			[illegible]
Interest due and accrued on same			[illegible]
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection			[illegible]
Value of lease and personal property			[illegible]
Total assets of the Company			[illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Claims on Policies in process of adjustment ..... [illegible]
Claims on Policies resisted ..... none
Due for taxes, rent, etc. ..... [illegible]
RECEIPTS IN 1868.
From Premiums ..... [illegible]
" Interest ..... [illegible]
" Other sources ..... [illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.
For payment of claims on Life Insurance, annuities and other expenditures ..... [illegible]
Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868 ..... [illegible]
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions ..... [illegible]

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.
The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.
Ten thousand dollars is the limit of insurance on a single life.
All claims under policies are payable in cash.
State of New York, County of New York, } ss.
Charles H. Raymond, President, and Robert A. Granniss, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND. ROBT. A. GRANNISS.
Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.
Seal. [Signed] CHARLES NETTLETON, Commissioner for Miss. in New York.
GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager
For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch, No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to
jy29 GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.

WATERING PLACES.
JOHNSON'S WELLS,
Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.
Having taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords
J. H. KING, Proprietor.
As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:
Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 8, 1866.
G. W. Lewis, Johnson's Wells:
Dear Sir—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and disorders of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.
Respectfully, C. C. CLAY.
Huntsville, Ala., July 8, 1865.
Messrs. Lewis & King;
Sirs—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to your my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a distemper was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.
Respectfully, SAM'L L. ROBERTSON.
Meridianville, Ala., August 3, 1869.
I was afflicted with scrofula in 1858, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.
Respectfully, J. B. FISK.
aug17

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

The firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be wound up by James D. Ruffin, who is alone authorized to collect debts due Ruffin, Finney & Co.
J. D. RUFFIN.
T. C. FINNEY.
Memphis, Tenn., August 2, 1869.

New Firm.

James D. Ruffin will continue the Commission and Cotton Factorage business at the old stand of Ruffin, Finney & Co., No. 15 Union street, up-stairs, Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, under the firm name and style of J. D. Ruffin & Co., where all persons indebted to the late firm of Ruffin, Finney & Co. are requested to call and settle, either by cash or note. Thankful for past favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
J. D. RUFFIN & CO.
Memphis, August 2, 1869. aug1

Dissolution.

The firm of Bayliss, Everett & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 270 Front street.
Messrs. E. M. Everitt & Co. will continue the Importing and Commission business, at No. 13 Union street.
B. BAYLISS.
Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy18

Dissolution.

The firm of Vinson & Donahue is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.
T. M. VINSON.
JNO. DONOHUE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy13

HARDWARE, ETC.
Edward M. Everitt & Co.,
13 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
AGENTS FOR
The American Needle Cotton Gin and Condenser.
The Diamond Hulling and Grinding Mills.
The (one dollar) Hand Corn Sheller.
F. F. Niemann & Co.'s Paints and Colors.
S. P. Smith & Sons' English and Domestic Varnishes.
Cooper's celebrated Glues, Gelatine and Machinery Oils.
English breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Thomas Tapling & Co.'s English Carpets, Mattings, etc.
Imported Wines, Brandies and Liquors of all kinds.
Messrs. Kepp Bros.' Birmingham and Sheffield Wares.
Frederick Braby & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Roofing.
Watham & Co.'s Marble Mantles, Monuments, etc.
Samples and price lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

PROFESSIONAL.
J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.
RAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office—No. 38 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. aug1

HENRY S. FOLK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownsville, Tenn.
Prompt attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.
Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug1

BUILDING.
Building.
Leave your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, hight of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 52 Jefferson street.
JOHN REIT,
nov18 Carpenter and Builder.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	3:30 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Through Express	10:30 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
Junction accommodation	9:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Somerville "	9:40 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 278 Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:00 p.m.	5 a.m.
Night Express	5:30 p.m.	2 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	4:45 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Express (daily)	5:15 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City ... 5:00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield ... 9:00 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield ... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City ... 7:00 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at ... 2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 12:00 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at ... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 5.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Claibourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 5.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ... 4.30 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ... 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address ... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address ... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 ... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 ... 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 ... 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 ... 10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 ... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 ... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 ... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1865: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—22 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 30 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Letters, not over half an ounce, [illegible] cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 3 cents; Pamphlets, 3 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters ... 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each ...
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, of Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line or Prussia closed Mail, each

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING, August 16, 1869.

The general trade of the city has been quiet throughout the week, and at the close there is scarcely a department that is not dull, or wholly devoid of interest. Interest is centered in the crops, which are rapidly approaching maturity, and doing well as a general thing, though rain is much needed in some neighborhoods. In the bottoms the crops are better than ever before at this stage of the season; but here and there on the uplands, they are suffering from blight and drought. It is evident from a broad view of the situation that there will be more cotton than can be picked with our present supply of labor, no matter how favorable may be the picking season. Several finely opened bolls have come to hand during the week, and we are now daily on the look-out for the first bale of new cotton. The first bale of the last crop was received on the 17th of August, and was raised in Washington county, Mississippi, which county also sent us the first bale of the crop of 1897, which was received on the 31st of August. The present season, though it opened late, is little behind last season, and we shall feel disappointed if we cannot chronicle the receipt of the first bale of river cotton in our next weekly review of the markets. It is expected to come from Coahoma county, Miss.

The money market continues to tighten gradually in consequence of advances to the country, and continued heavy imports of merchandise for the fall and winter trade, and there is a prospect of a very stringent condition of finances between now and October, though for the present we hear little complaint from such as are entitled to bank accommodation. The supply of exchange is light but the demand is not heavy and we hear of little currency shipping. Early in the week Bankers were taking New Orleans bills at par and selling at ¼ premium, but there is now a tendency to par in selling, and it would be difficult to place a bill at better than ¼ per cent discount, though balances are low. Northern and Eastern exchange is par to ¼ premium buying and ¼@½ premium selling.

In consequence of the prospect for a heavy export demand for grain in view of poor crops in portions of Europe, coin has declined and at the close gold is quoted at 133¼ in New York. Dealers here experience no local demand, and buy for shipment only, considering 133 an outside rate. Silver is 8@10c lower.

The market for scrips is very tame and rates are nominal, as follows:

	BUY'G.	SELL'G.
City Warrants	—@—	—@85
City Balances	—@75	—@80
City coupons (past due)	75@77	—@80
County Warrants	65@67	68@70
Police Warrants	—@88	90@92

The market for stocks and securities is also dull; no offerings and no demand outside of an occasional call for Memphis sixes (new) at about 50@50½. Government securities have been dull and declining throughout the week, and closed in New York to-day as follows:

Bonds of 1881	122 @122¾
5-20s of '62	122¾@122⅞
5-20s of '64	122 @122½
5-20s of '65	122 @122½
5-20s, new, of '65	121¼@121⅝
5-20s, new, of '67	121⅛@121⅜
5-20s, new, of '68	121 @121¼
10-40 bonds	114⅝@114⅞
Pacifics	106¼@106½

Tennessee securities have declined on account of talk of repudiation of the railroad debt of the State, and at the close are unsettled, with rates as given in our telegraph column. Railway and express shares have also been unsettled in New York and at the close of business to-day were quoted as follows:

Canton	83¾
Western Union Telegraph	37¾
Quicksilver	15
Pacific Mail	82
Adams Express	58
Wells & Fargo Express	19¾
American Express	39
United States Express	63
Merchants' Union Express	11
New York Central	210¾
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	185
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	130
Michigan Southern	105¾
Illinois Central	140
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105¾
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	117¼
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	151½
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾

A letter from Mr. Lopez, General Freight Agent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, calls our attention to letters and articles in the AVALANCHE, recently, with regard to freights. The statement of a correspondent that freight could be brought from New York to Huntsville as cheap as from Memphis, is answered by figures showing the rate from New York to Huntsville per 100 lbs to be $2 35, and from Memphis to Huntsville only 87c. He says nothing of *special* rates, which are very much in fashion at present. We happen to be informed that boot and shoe and dry goods merchants of this city are getting goods from the East now at 87c per 100 lbs., via Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In answer to the statement of a country merchant that goods could be brought from Cincinnati or Louisville to Collierville as cheap as from Memphis, Mr. Lopez submits the following statement:

	From Memphis.	From Louisville.	From Cincinnati.
1st Class	25	$1 35	Add rate from
2d Class	20	1 15	Cincinnati to Louis.
3d Class	16	94	Louis. rate.

In regard to this we submit the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday:

Competition between the transportation lines continues brisk, and freights were taken from New York to Chicago, to-day, at 18c per 100 lbs, but 25c is as low as we have heard of any shipments being made to this city from New York. Cutting of rates on Eastward bound freights has been going on for a few days, and contracts have been made from here to New York at 40c per 100 lbs, but the agents have agreed to restore the rate to 50c next Monday. From here, Southwardly, the "Short Line"—Louisville and Cincinnati railroad—is taking freight to Memphis at 33c per 100 lbs, and paying drayages at this place. These low rates of freight are stimulating business, as merchants are anxious to take advantage of such cheap transportation, fearing that it will not last long.

It is not any intention to do injustice to any road or individual, but it is evident that goods are brought all the way from the East to Memphis over several roads as cheap as we can ship to Huntsville over one road; and it is also evident that if goods are shipped from Cincinnati to Memphis at 33c, drayage included, that the rate to Collierville can be little, if any, more or less.

The receipts of produce and general merchandise have been large for the week, and our merchants exhibit heavy stocks of goods in readiness for the coming business season. The present low rates of freight from the East encourage heavy importation, as the competition between the various lines may not hold out long. In dry goods, boots and shoes there is no particular change. We have no alteration to make in our quotations for the latter. In dry goods Lowells are in good demand and higher, and several brands of prints have advanced ¼c. Eastern markets are active and firm. The trade here is of a replenishing character only, such as usually precedes the fall season. Other markets are reported below.

Cotton Market.

The market has been more animated during the week, in view of an improved tone in Liverpool advices, and all grades have shared about equally in the demand, which was chiefly on orders. Sales were at prices ranging from 25c for ordinary to 31 to 32c for middling, the market closing strong and nearly bare. The Liverpool market was active to-day at 13½d for uplands, and the same description was in request at 33½c in New York.

Four bales of the new crop have been received at New Orleans.

Mobile and New Orleans papers complain of the caterpillar, but think the crop is too far advanced to sustain much damage.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, August 16, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		[illegible]
Received this week	155	
Received previously	247,320	247,475
		247,559
Exported this week	307	
Exported previously	247,116	247,423
Stock at noon this day		[illegible]

The receipts since Saturday were 36 bales and exports 108 bales.

The receipts for the week are 155 bales and the exports 307 bales, against 107 bales received and 219 bales exported last week and 28 bales received and 31 bales exported week ending August 15th, 1868, making receipts since September 1st 247,475 bales, and exports 247,423 bales against 253,124 bales received and —— bales exported corresponding period last season. Stock 99 bales against 251 bales last week and 57 bales in 1868.

The following table will show the monthly receipts both for this and last season:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,595	[illegible]
October	42,051	28,781
November	46,507	[illegible]
December	40,432	[illegible]
January	35,408	[illegible]
February	35,380	[illegible]
March	20,083	[illegible]
April	14,007	[illegible]
May	6,053	[illegible]
June	2,402	721
July	1,285	[illegible]
August 16th	288	70
Total	247,475	253,124

The Liverpool cotton statement, as telegraphed Friday, compares with the previous week's statement as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Stock	250,000	277,000
American	125,000	150,000
Afloat	580,000	607,000
American	19,000	20,000
Week's sales	8,000	[illegible]
To exporters	10,000	16,000
To speculators	12,000	15,000

According to Easton & Co.'s New York Cotton Circular of the 7th inst., the receipts of cotton at all United States ports last week aggregated 1923 bales, and the exports, 4643 bales, making total receipts since September 1st, 2,039,317 bales, and exports 1,429,503 bales, (981,288 to Great Britain, and 448,215 to the Continent,) against 2,091,019 bales received and 1,633,112 (1,228,474 to Great Britain, and 404,638 to the Continent) corresponding period last season. It will be understood, of course, that these figures do not include the overland shipments. The statistical position of cotton is given as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	277,000	[illegible]
Afloat from India	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat from America	20,000	[illegible]
Stock in London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for London	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock in United States ports	31,615	[illegible]
Stock in the interior towns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deficiency in visible supply	[illegible]	

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 130,000 bales; same time 1868, 105,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 13@13⅛d; then 9¼d.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 16—10 a.m.—Ordinary, 28½@28¾; good ordinary, 30½@30¾; low middling, 32½@32¾; middling, 33½@33¾; good middling, 34½@34¾. Market opens firmer, holders generally asking higher rates.

1:40 p.m.—Cotton market is firm and unchanged in prices. Sales so far to-day, 500 bales; receipts so far to-day, 150 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens firmer at 13½d for middling uplands, and 13¾d for Orleans. Estimated sales for day, 12,000 bales; shipments to Bombay up to 10th inst., 105 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

ALE, BEER, ETC.—Market quiet, as follows: Madison & Walker's ale per bbl, $22; do. per hf bbl $11; do. per doz bottles, quarts, $3 75; pints, $2 25; Madison lager per hf bbl, $11. Sands' pale cream ale, per half bbl, $10 50; livery or old brown stock, $11; tart or sweet porter, $11; lager beer, $11; do. per quarter bbl, $6; ale, per doz. quarts, $4; do. pints, $2 25. English and Scotch ale and porter, pints per doz., $3 25@3 50; quarts, $5.

APPLES—Neither shipping nor local demand and but scant receipts. There have been sales from wagons as low as 25c per bbl measure for fair.

BRAN—Dull. We note a sale of 210 sks on levee at $15 per ton. In a small way at mills and in store it is $17@20 per ton.

BACON—The market rules quiet and firm at 20c for choice clear sides, with shoulders scarce and not lower than 16½c, while hams—choice canvased sugar cured—are held generally at 24½c, though there was a sale of 20 tierces Saturday at 23½c and 5 tierces on levee to-day at 24c; plain canvased hams, 22@23c; breakfast bacon, 21c. These prices are for choice city cured brands; country cured rules 1@2c lower, as in quality.

BUTTER—The market is overstocked and dull and 30c is a full price for choice Western, though some holders ask 1@2c higher, while a good article can be bought at 25c.

BEESWAX—A decline of 3c in New York is reported but there are buyers still in market at 35c per lb.

BAGGING, TIES, ETC—Holders generally ask ½c higher on bagging but are slow to realize. We quote heavy flax and hemp 24½@25c and light 18@20c. No call for rope. Iron ties, $140 per ton. Baling twine, 19@20c.

BEANS—No demand and very few in market. White navy nominally $2 50@3 per bushel.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand from the country is improving and prices rule stronger. Brick, $8 per M; plaster, $4 50@5 per bbl; hair, $2 75 per bale of 40 lbs; fire brick, $65@8 per hundred; cement, Hydraulic, $2 75@3 per bbl, and Rosendale scarce; lime, Cape, $1 50@2; Alabama, scarce; Ohio river, $1 25@1 50, and Ulster $1 75 per bbl.

BURLAPS—Dealers sell at 15@16c.

COFFEE—The market is generally stronger though not active and the range for Rio is 20@24c for inferior to prime. Strictly choice is scarce. Java, 35@38c.

CORN—The market is was excessively supplied and there were sales of prime shelled at 80@82½c though 85@87½c was generally asked. Some inferior changed hands at 70c and 75c was realized on ordinary mixed.

CORN MEAL—Our city mills are supplying the trade at $4 35@4 50 per bbl for green and $4 60@4 75 for kiln dried, which is cheaper than meal can be bought at the North. Receipts per river light.

CHEESE—Very little demand. Western jobbing at 16c.

COTTON SEED—Common is in demand at oil factories at $15 per ton.

CRACKERS—Baker's prices by the package are as follows: Pilot bread per lb, 5c; butter crackers, 6½c; water do, 6c; soda do, 7@8c; Boston do, 8c; picnic do, 8c; sugar do, 14c; ginger do, 14c; lemon do, 14c; cream do, 14c; caraway do, 17c; maccaroni snaps, 35c; cracknell biscuit, 28.

CORNED BEEF—Dominick's best, $15 per half bbl and $8 per quarter.

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, SAUCES, ETC—Inactive and generally nominal. We quote cove oysters, 1 lb. cans, $1 55@1 60 and 2 lb. cans $2 55@2 60 per dozen; spiced, $4 50@5 50; lobsters, 1 lb. $2 25; condensed milk, $14 50 per case of 4 dozen; tomatoes, $2 25; peaches, 2 lbs., $4 35@4 50; pears, $3 50; strawberries, $4; pineapples, $4 25@4 50; cherries, $3 75; brandy peaches, scarce; brandy cherries, $6@6 50, sardines per case, small, $19@19 50; large, $32 50@33; pickles, in jars, pints, per dozen, $2 75; quarts, $3 75; half gallons, $5 50; pepper sauce, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; tomato catsup, $1 25@2 50; genuine Worcester sauce, $5; imitation, $3@3 50; lemon sugar, per dozen, $4 50@5.

CANDY—Prices are unchanged. In lots to the trade stick is 18@19c and plain fancy, 21@22c.

COTTON YARNS—Quiet and firm. We quote: No. 700, 17@18c; No. 600, 19@20c.; No. 500, 21@22c.; No. 400, 23@24c.

DRIED FRUIT—Some new apples received and sold at 6c to parties who now ask 8c. No peaches. Raisins per box, $3 50@3 75. Currants per lb, 15c.

EGGS—The receipts have been light and sales were made up to 25c per doz to-day, the market closing bare.

FLOUR—The market is dull for common and fancy brands but for medium and spring extras there is still a fair demand and prices are steady—$6@7 per bbl. Choice family is $9 and common to super $4 75@5 50 per bbl.

FISH—No. 1 white fish, per half bbl, $10@11; shad, per half bbl, $8@8 50. Roe herring cut, per hf bbl, $7 50@8; do. gross, per bbl, $10. Mackerel nominal; No. 3, large, offered at $1 85 per kit for old. No new in market.

GUNNIES—Dealers sell second hand at 15@17c, and [illegible] at 10c.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 9c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—In consequence of fair receipts of new and but a light demand, the market continues to decline and $20@25 per ton will cover the range of new and old timothy.

LARD—The market rules steady, with city rendered in store jobbing at 20@20½c for tierce, 21½@22c for keg and 22½@23c for caddies.

LIVE STOCK—No sale for horses and mules. Sales of Texas beef cattle at $30@60 per head. No Western cattle on hand; nominally 3@5c gross. Sheep and lambs are scarce and range from $2@5 per head. Hogs dull at 7½@8c gross.

LEATHER—Market quiet. Oak sole ⅌ lb, 42@46c; hemlock sole, 25@30c; French calf skins ⅌ dozen, $50@8 6; American do., $30@50; linings per doz., $8 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Dull at $4 50@4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet and unchanged. Prices by the barrel are as follows: Carbon per gal, 33@34c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

OATS—The market was down to 45@47½c and early in the week, but has been advancing since, in consequence of light receipts, and closes bare with 60c asked in store as a general thing, though we learned of sales at 55c.

ONIONS—Dull at $2 75@3 per bbl in store, in a retail way.

POULTRY—In consequence of light receipts the market closes with an advance, young chickens selling quick at $2 50@3 50 per dozen and hens reported scarce.

PORK—The market is poorly supplied and mess is held generally at $35 50 per bbl in store, with some asking $36 on orders, while rumps and jowls are slow of sale at $28@29 and $22@23 per bbl.

POTATOES—No shiping demand, and good to choice offered in store at $1 50@2 per bbl, shipping order.

RICE—The market is quiet, with Carolina 10½c and Louisiana 9@10c per lb.

SHOT AND LEAD—Drop per bag, $3@3 10; buck, $3 35@3 40; bar lead, 11@12c per lb; pig lead, 11½@12c.

SODA—Inactive. American, 6@8c; English, 7@9c, in various packages.

SNUFF—Garrett's bottles, ⅌ case, $15 90@16.

SPICES—Nutmegs per lb, $1 55@1 60; cloves, 55c; pepper, 37c; cayenne pepper per doz, $1 20; alspice per lb, 33@35c; mustard, choice Kentucky, per lb, 50c in 5 lb and 60c in 1 lb cans.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb, as in quality.

SUGAR—Inactive. Open kettle Louisiana, 13@16c; clarified, 15½@17½c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined, 15@17c; Demarara, 15½@16½c; Porto Rico, 13½@15½c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TOBACCO—Sales of 16 boxes common leaf at 10c.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5 50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 10c per lb.

TIN PLATE, ETC—I C, 10x14, per box, $13 50; do 14x20, $14; I X, 10x14, $16 50; do 14x20, $17 50; block tin, per lb, 49@50c; pig lead, 11½@12c.

VINEGAR—Home factories sell at 20@30c per gallon for common to choice, without charge for bbls.

WHEAT—In demand at mills at 90c@$1 40 per bushel for inferior to choice white. Good to choice red brings $1 20@1 30.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged, with $1 08 the ruling price for highwines.

Memphis Dry Goods Market.

Brown Cottons—Agawam, 3-4, 8½; Pepperill N, 3-4, 13½; Graniteville, 7-8, 13½; Rock Factory, 7-8, 13; Virginia, 7-8, 12; Pepperill O, 7-8, 14½; Atlantic A, 4-4, 17; Pepperill R, 16; Stark A, 4-4, 17; Massachusetts BB, 16; Augusta, 4-4, 15; Standard, 4-4, 18½; Ashland, 4-4, 19; Monadnock, 10-4, 47½; Old Colony 10-4, 40; Pepperill, 10-4, 55.

Brown Drills—Petersburg, 15; Baltimore, 17½; Stark A, 18½; Graniteville, 18½c.

Osnaburgs—Southern, 7-8, 15½; Santee, 7-8, 19; Falmouth, 7-8, 20; Granite, 7-8, 22½; Troupe, 7-8, 23½.

Cotton Bags—Hamilton, 2 bushels, 48; Arkwright, 2 bushels, 50. Heavy Ducks—Twilled, 30; plain, 28½; seamless, 20 inch, 21.

Bleached Cottons—Canoe ¼, 9½c; Union ¼, 9½c; Barnsby ¼, 12½c; Washington ¼, 12c; Continental ¼, 12c; Lippit ¼, 11½c; White Stone 4-4, 18½c; Red Bank 4-4, 14c; Greene 4-4, 14½c; Peabody 4-4, 14c; Hope 4-4, 16c; Lonsdale 4-4, 19c; Androscoggin 4-4, 19c; Fruit of the loom 4-4, 19c; Monadnock 10-4, 47½c; Lowell 10-4, 50c; Allendale 10-4, 55c; Pillow case 42 to 45 inches, 28@29c.

Tickings—Pittsfield ¼, 11½c; Ridley ¼, 14c; Phoenix ¼, 13c; Lancaster ¼, 18½c; Brown ¼, 18½c; Conestoga ¼, 20½c; Eagle ¼, 21½c; Conestoga 4-4, 27c; Roanoke 4-4, 37½.

Osnaburg plaids—Maryland, 12½c; Delaware, 15c; Louisiana, 15c; Cumberland, 19c; Rappahanoc, 20½c; Kentucky, 22½c; Texas, 25c; Tennessee, 27½c.

Spun Cotton—[illegible] 20c per dozen; [illegible] 16c per dozen.

Ginghams—Roanoke, 14½c; heavy domestic, 15c; Scotch, 25 to 30c.

Prints—Atlantic, 11c; Adriatic, 11c; Arnold, 10½c; Amoskeag, 12c; American, 12½c; Allens, 12½c; Sprague's, 13c; dark do, 13½c; pink and purple, 13½c; Furniture, [illegible] 16c.

Spool cotton—Coats' per dozen, 80c; Swarts' 80c; Victoria, 40c; Sea Island, 35c.

Skirt braid, 75 to 80c per dozen.

Hoop Skirts—1½ inch tape, 20 springs, $5 per dozen; 25 springs, $6 25 per dozen; 30 springs, $7 per dozen; Traviata B 20 springs, $6 00 per dozen; 25 springs, $7 50 per dozen; 30 springs, $8 50 per dozen.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alcohol—98 per cent—$2 25.
Acid—Acetic, Am. U. S. P. 20c; do. Benzoic, 60c; do. Citric, $1 25; do. Tartaric, powdered, 90c@$1.
Alum—5@7c.
Aloes—Cape, prime, 30c; do. Socotrine True, $1 10.
Ammonia, Aqu. 20°, 18c; Carb; English, in jars, 28c.
Aniseed—Italian, 40c.
Arsenic—Powdered, 12c.
Arnica—Flowers, 30c.
Arrow Root—Bermuda, 65c; do. St. Vincent, 22c.
Assafoetida—65@70c.
Balsam Copaiba—Para, $1 10; do. Tolu, $1 50.
Bark—Red True, powdered, $2 10; yellow, powdered, 80c; do. Elm, 18c; do. Elm ground, 20c.
Bay Rum—Per gallon, $3 75.
Blue Vitriol—16.
Borax—Refined, 45@48c.
Brimstone Roll—4 to 5c.
Buchu—Short, 40c; long, 65c.
Calomel—1 lb bottles, $1 25.
Camphor—Refined, $1 15@1 20.
Cantharides—Powdered, $2.
Canary Seed—14 to 16c.
Caraway Seed—30c.
Castor Oil—Per gallon, $3 50.
Chamomile Flowers—Roman, 55 to 60c; German, 45@50c.
Chinoidine, P and W, 24c.
Chlorate Potassa, 65c.
Cloroform, (botts. extra) $1 60.
Cochineal—Honduras, silvered $1 40 to $1 65.
Colocynth, 75c.
Copperas, 3½ to 4c.
Coriander Seed, 18c.
Cream Tartar—Powdered, pure, 57@65c.
Cudbear, 40 to 45c.
Cubebs, 45c.
Epsom Salts, 8 to 9c.
Flax Seed—Ground, 10c.
Ginger—African, 24 to 25c; do. Jamaica, 42 to 45c.
Glycerine—Bowers, 95c; do. Vienna, 65c.
Gum Arabic—1st select, $1 10; do. sorts, sifted, 65c; Gum Benzoin, 75c; Gum Catechu, 22c.
Indigo—Manilla, genuine, $1 60 to $1 75.
Spanish Float, $1 80 to $1 90.
Iodide Potash—1 lb bottles, $5 50 to $5 75.
Ipecac Root—Rio, $3 to $3 10; powdered, pure, $3 40 to $3 60.
Mace, $1 60@1 70.
Madder, 23c.
Morphine, P. and W., $11@11 50.
Nutmegs, $1 60@1 65.
Oil Bergamott, $8 50; Oil Cassia, $4 20@4 25; oil Olive, per gallon, $2 50; oil peppermint, $5@5 50.
Gum Opium, $16 50@17.
Peppers—Zanzibar, 40c; ground, pure, 50c. Black pepper, 42c. Pil. Hydrarg, 65c; mento, 38c.
Quinine, P. and W., $2 40@2 50.
Rhubarb, E. J., $3@3 25.
Castile soap, 20@22c.
Sal Soda, 4@4½c.
Bi Carb Soda, 8½@9c.
Sugar Lead, 50@55c.
Sulphur Flour, 8½@9c.

Boot and Shoe Market.

Men's W. R. kip brogans	$1 25@1 75
" L. and R. kip	1 50 @2 00
" " " split	1 25 @[illegible]
" " " buff	1 50 @[illegible]
" " " calf	1 75 @[illegible]
" buff bals	[illegible]
" calf "	[illegible]
" " peg boots	3 50 @[illegible]
" " sewed "	[illegible]
Boys' kip peg "	[illegible]
" calf " "	[illegible]
Youths' buff peg "	[illegible]
" split " "	[illegible]
Childs' " " "	1 00 @1 37½
Women's " " bals	[illegible]
" kip " "	[illegible]
" buff " "	1 25 @1 37½
" calf " "	[illegible]
" pebbled grain bals	1 50 @1 75
Misses' " " peg bals	1 25 @1 60
" buff " "	[illegible]
" calf " "	[illegible]
Boys' kip peg brogans	[illegible]
" split " "	[illegible]
Youths' and kip peg brogans	[illegible]
Child's balmorals	[illegible]
Ladies' sewed kid and goat bals	[illegible]
" " calf and buff "	[illegible]
Misses' " kid and goat "	[illegible]
calf and buff "	[illegible]

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED FORCE PUMP.



Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and prove all its qualities on examination. Would refer as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use, with 25 feet to 50 feet from the top of the water to the ground: Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. R. Turley, Court street; B. J. Semmes, Irving Block; [illegible], Linden street; [illegible], Union avenue; E. A. Becher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Hoge & James, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; W. H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, DeSoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; [illegible]; Memphis and Tenn. Railroad Depot; [illegible]; S. R. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; [illegible], Second and Madison; [illegible]; Gayle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 16 feet long, $1 50 per foot ... $24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot ... 27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot ... 30 00
and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents Wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO., No. 40 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

THREAD.



BEST SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, 2 Barclay street.

PROPOSALS.

To Bricklayers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., August 7, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, August 17, for constructing a public cistern at the intersection of Market and Third streets. Plans and specifications to be seen at this office. J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer. aug8

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE, WM. [illegible], Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by me than by any other line. Fare to Hot Springs, $25. Parties traveling through from Huntersville to Little Rock can have carriages, instead of omnibuses, by not changing tickets on railroad.

Little Rock, June 15, 1869. jy7

SCHOOLS.

State Female College, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President.

Kentucky Military Institute,

(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The [illegible] Academical year of this Institute will begin

On Monday, September 6, 1869.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks. For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE, 271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869. Circulars procured from the Book store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Benson's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily R. ARMOUR, Principal.
E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

MEDICAL COLLEGE Of Memphis.

Session 1869-70.

THE regular Lectures of this Institution will begin

Friday, October 15, 1869, AND END IN MARCH, 1870.

Faculty:

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
BENJ. W. AVENT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ALFRED H. VOORHIES, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and of Opthalmology.
RICHARD B. MAURY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
J. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
ALEXANDER RIVES, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
GUSTAVUS B. THORNTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For any further information in reference to the school, application may be made to ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Dean. Memphis, July 16, 1869. jy18

Stamps Academy FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 404 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education. Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS, Principal. aug11

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 333 Third street. For circulars call at 109 Madison street. aug8 A. T. HAILE, Principal.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - - Visitor.
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - - Rector.
MRS. S. N. MARTIN, - - - - Principal.

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

The University of Mississippi

OPENS on the 13th of September next, with the same Faculty as heretofore. It has been in operation long enough for the public to have tested its merits.

Its extensive and costly apparatus for the illustration of the sciences; its magnificent cabinet of shells and minerals and those of the State survey; a library of choice books; commodious rooms (rent free) and new boarding houses; its healthful location and accessibility; its religious privileges—regular service in five churches in town and six churches being represented in the Faculty; the high tone and moral character of the surrounding population, and its unparalleled cheapness should commend it to the patronage of those who have sons to educate, especially of Memphis and the surrounding country. North Mississippi has long enjoyed a heavy business intercourse with Memphis. We open our halls of learning to her sons.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

Tuition in Literary Department, for annual session ... $50 00
" in Law Department ... 50 00
For fuel, etc., deposit for damages, $5 ... [illegible]

Private messing is abolished. The Trustees design employing a steward to procure and furnish provisions, at actual cost, the students furnishing the means. Board, in private families, washing and lights at moderate rates.

No new student will hereafter be admitted free of tuition.

The Preparatory Department continued.

Text-books furnished at a small advance on cost.

[illegible], Secretary of the Board.
Oxford, July 24, 1869. jy26

Brinkley Female College, South Terminus of DeSoto Street, MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian ... $30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental ... 30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels ... 125 00
No incidentals or deductions.
No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.

REV. J. D. MEREDITH, President. jy28

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street. Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

80 Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location near, [illegible], convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal, ROBERT H. ARCHER, Ellicott's Mills, Md. jy8

Science Hill Female Academy, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Ninetieth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For catalogues, or special information, address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal. aug10

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV. R. F. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.
(An Assistant to be employed.)
[illegible] MAY, Professor Modern Languages.
MISS DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will afford SUPERIOR FACILITIES For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the book-stores.

B. J. MORGAN, J. J. SMITHWICK, R. W. BLEW, Board of Visitors. jy25

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, The Fortieth Annual Session OF STUDIES IN THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.
Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.
Colonel M. Magevney.

For Catalogues, etc., address REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., Pres't, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo. aug8

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. PARALEE HASKELL and Miss MARY E. HASKELL will open a school for girls in South Memphis, September 6th, 1869. Mrs. Haskell will devote her exclusive attention to the Preparatory Department. Miss Haskell will instruct the more advanced pupils. Tuition in advance, and at the usual rates. Inquire at 136 Union street for location, terms, etc. aug15

H. C. Slaughter's School—Eighth Ward.

I WILL open my school 1st September, at my residence, ¼ mile north of Brinkley avenue. For particulars and circulars apply to the Principal. aug15 H. C. SLAUGHTER, Principal.

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT BLOOD RENOVATOR AND PURIFIER. ROSADALIS ALMANAC. Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO. [illegible] BALTIMORE, MD.

"Life of the flesh is in the blood."

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18, 1869.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly, R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 6.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately. Very respectfully, I remain, SAML. G. McFADDEN, P. O. Box 199, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere. At wholesale, by MANSFIELD & HIGBEE, C. C. WARD & BRO., G. W. JONES & CO., W. N. WILKERSON & CO. apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 227 Second Street, upstairs. aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society and statements of Physicians—circular, sent free on application to CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent, P. O. Box 1869. 182 Pearl street, New York.

COSMETIC.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress hair. jy2

GINS.

PRATT'S SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light-running. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked, can gather it with the hulls and bolls, and will, in this way, save much of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 30 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, making a good sample and is superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect. A. N. GUNNESON."

Mr. Pratt also makes the Regular Gin, intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler long cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 362 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful gin-wright. Gum belting furnished at factory prices.

jy16&aw G. W. TRUEHEART, Agent for Daniel Pratt.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS. & CO., Nos. 310 and 312, corner Front and Monroe streets. aug1

WATERING PLACES.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys.

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families FOR THE SEASON. The rates for board; $15 per week; $50 per month. For further information or circulars, address ELLIS & CO., Proprietors, Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 15, 1869. my18

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christian Advocate! CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be $2 50 a year in advance—$2 to preachers traveling and local. [illegible] Remittances of five dollars and upward may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered, may also be mailed at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

CLUBS.

The CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will be furnished at $2 00 a year to each subscriber in a club of ten, received with the money in full ($20 00) at one time, without risk to the office.

Now, let every preacher, traveling and local, and every brother and every sister who feels an interest in our periodical literature, go to work without delay, and send a long list of subscribers. Let us hear from every congregation and every neighborhood. Send letters from every postoffice. Address, W. C. JOHNSON, nov18w 23 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR individually and as partners as J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who have been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of PLEASANT M. MILLER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. aug10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT K. CRAFT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tennessee, 4th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH S. SHAW, individually and as one of the firm of J. S. Shaw & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. aug5 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RYLAND S. RASH, individually and as partner of firm of M. Mellan, Rash & Co., of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. T. BOURNE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 6th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HOLLIS T. NEWMAN, individually and as one of the firm H. F. Newman & Co., and Newman & Ross, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 7th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. W. BLACKWELL, individually and as one of the firm of L. Blackwell and Jeffries Blackwell & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible], of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 5th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. A. WOLF, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. aug8 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, from the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 12th instant. jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the 41st corporate year will be published on Friday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will accrue. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will consult their interests by coming up and settling their past due tax. JOHN H. BOWEN, City Tax Collector. jy2

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY,

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 258 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors. A. L. CUMMINS, Secretary and Treasurer. jy2

Notice to Lumber and Saw Mill Men!

THE best SAW MILL on St. Francis river, Arkansas, with plenty of timber, and a ready cash market for lumber, wants a partner with a small capital; a good sawyer preferred. For particulars call upon Clarke, Ely & Co., 262 Front street, Memphis.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis. By order of the Board of Directors, LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary. Memphis, June 26, 1869. je29

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO., MEMPHIS, TENN., July 21, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m. All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy. jy22 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December 13, 1865, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have, or may make, assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the creditors and holders of the notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned, at the Ocoee Bank building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 5th of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of said Bank. The certificates will be received AT PAR in payment for debts due the Bank, whether presented before or after the 5th of October, 1869.

S. S. MASSENGILL, JOSEPH A. MABRY, Trustees.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders —IN THE— Memphis & Charleston Railroad COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the next annual meeting will take place, at Huntsville, Alabama, on

Wednesday, August 25, 1869.

Stockholders and their families will be passed free, to and from Huntsville, for one day before and until one day after the close of said meeting, by presenting their Stock Certificate to the Conductor. By order of the President. GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary and Treasurer. aug14w

BANKRUPT SALES.

Bankrupt Sale.

In the matter of J. S. SHAW. } In Bankruptcy, At Memphis, Tenn.

BY virtue of a general order entered by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, on the 13th day of December, 1868, I will sell, on

Monday, 23d of August,

To the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 11 Union street, Memphis, Tennessee, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., and continuing every day until close of sale, the entire stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Bar and Sheet Iron, Steel, Agricultural Implements, and a general assortment of Hardware.

Goods to be delivered immediately, and a deposit in cash required on bidding of the same.

August 9, 1869. OSCAR WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee. aug10